A Review of Legal Education in the United States- Fall 1979

Law Schools and Bar Admission Requirements

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR

COVER

The University of Mississippi School of Law was established in 1854 and is the fourth oldest state-supported law school in the United States. The School is fully approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

In the summer of 1978, the University of Mississippi Law Center moved into a new facility which also houses the Criminal Justice Institute, the Mississippi Law Research Institute, and the Mississippi Institute for Continuing Legal Education. The new law school building is named Lamar Hall in honor of L. Q. C. Lamar, an early faculty member who became a Supreme Court Justice and a presidential cabinet member.

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Ann Arbor, Michigan

1901-1902 ERNEST W. HUFFCUT
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1902-1903 GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY
New York, New York

1903-1904 JAMES BARR AMES
Cambridge, Massachusetts

1904-1905 LAWRENCE MAXWELL, JR.
Cincinnati, Ohio

1905-1906 WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1906-1907 ROSCOE POUND
Lincoln, Nebraska

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Belmont, Massachusetts

1908-1909 HARRY S. RICHARDS
Madison, Wisconsin

1909-1910 WILLIAM O. HART
New Orleans, Louisiana

1910-1911 GEORGE M. SHARP
Baltimore, Maryland

1911-1912 HOLLIS R. BAILEY
Boston, Massachusetts

1912-1913 WALTER GEORGE SMITH
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1913-1914 CHARLES A. BOSTON
New York, New York

1914-1915 CHARLES E. SHEPARD
Seattle, Washington

1915-1916 HENRY STOCKBRIDGE
Baltimore, Maryland

1916-1917 HAMPTON L. CARSON
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1917-1918 SELDON P. SPENCER
St. Louis, Missouri

1918-1919 WILLIAM A. BLOUNT
Pensacola, Florida

1919-1920 CHARLES M. HEPBURN
Bloomington, Indiana

1920-1922 ELIHU ROOT
New York, New York

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Durham, North Carolina

1947-1949 HERBERT W. CLARK
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(continued on next page)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword 1

Law Schools on the Approved List of the American Bar Association—1979 5

Law Schools Not on the Approved List of the American Bar Association 1979 That Supplied Enrollment Statistics 54

Law Schools Not on the Approved List of the American Bar Association 1979 That Did Not Supply Enrollment Statistics 57

Law School Attendance Figures for 1979 59

Survey of Minority Group Students Enrolled in J.D. Programs in Approved Law Schools 60

Number of Degrees Conferred in 1978-1979 62

Law School Enrollment Since 1950 63

Correspondence Schools of Law—American Bar Association Statement of Disapproval 63

Legal Education and Bar Admission Statistics 1963-1979 64

Changes in the Law Schools 65

Pass/Fail Grading by Undergraduate Colleges 66

Statement of the Council, Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, American Bar Association, and the Board of Managers of the National Conference of Bar Examiners Concerning the Propriety of Examination by Public Authority Before Admission to Practice, July, 1971 68

American Bar Association and Association of American Law Schools Statement of Good Practice on Impartiality and Propriety in the Process of Law School Accreditation 69

Minimum Requirements for Admission to Legal Practice in the United States 71

Code of Recommended Standards for Bar Examiners 84

Directory of State Bar Examination Administrators 87

FOREWORD

The Review of Legal Education contains information concerning all approved law schools and some that are unapproved. In addition, a summary is presented of the bar admission requirements of the several jurisdictions. This information has been collected through the cooperation of the law school deans, the National Conference of Bar Examiners and the state boards of law (bar) examiners.

American Bar Association Approval. Since the adoption of the first law school accreditation standards by the American Bar Association in 1929, state supreme courts and other bar admitting authorities have encouraged the ABA's accreditation efforts, and the vast majority of states rely upon ABA accreditation to determine whether an applicant meets the educational requirements for admission to the bar. Graduation from an ABA-approved law school satisfies the legal education requirements for admission to the bar in all jurisdictions in the United States. Graduation from a state-approved law school may qualify a person to take the bar exam in the state in which the school is located, but generally does not qualify the person for the examination in other states.

The United States Commissioner of Education, Department of Education, has recognized the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar officially as a "nationally recognized accrediting agency" for professional schools of law. The Council on Postsecondary Accreditation similarly has recognized the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association's program of accreditation.

Law schools are approved by the American Bar Association upon application of a school and after a finding that the school offers a sound program of legal education which complies with the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association. A law school is approved by action of the House of Delegates of the Association. Responsibility for administering the Association's program of accreditation has been placed with the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar.

Applications for provisional approval are not considered until a law school has completed the first academic year of its program. Therefore, the charter class of a new law school enrolls in an "ABA-unapproved" school.

A law school will be granted provisional approval when it establishes that it substantially complies with each of the Standards and gives assurances that it will be in full compliance with all of the Standards within three years after receiving provisional approval. Only when the applicant school establishes its substantial compliance, when it gives assurances that it will be in full compliance with the Standards within three years and when the institution appears to have the necessary resources to accomplish these assurances, may the school be granted provisional approval.

A law school which has been provisionally approved for two years will be considered for full approval by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association when the Council finds, after inspection, that the school fully meets the Standards established by the American Bar Association as interpreted by the Council on a basis that assures

continued compliance with the letter and the spirit of the Standards, with particular emphasis on a steady improvement in the quality of its educational program.

The students at provisionally approved law schools and persons who graduate while a school is provisionally approved are entitled to the same recognition accorded to students and graduates of fully approved law schools.

A total of 170 law schools are approved by the American Bar Association; 169 confer the first degree in law (the J.D. degree); the other ABA-approved school is the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's School, which offers post-J.D. degree programs only.

Membership in the Association of American Law Schools is separate and apart from American Bar Association approval. A law school is not eligible for AALS membership until the school has been in operation five years and has graduated three classes. Of the 169 American Bar Association approved law schools granting the J.D. degree a total of 136 are members of the Association of American Law Schools. While ABA and AALS are separate organizations, both are interested in quality legal education and maintain a close working relationship toward that end.

No rating of law schools beyond the simple statement of their accreditation status is attempted or advocated by the official organizations in legal education. Qualities that make one kind of school good for one student may not be as important to another. The American Bar Association and its Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar have issued disclaimers of any law school rating system. Prospective law students should consider a variety of factors in making their choice among approved schools.

For many years the first degree in almost all law schools was the Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.). A few gave their Juris Doctor (J.D.) to all students, while others reserved the J.D. for students graduating with honors. In recent years, all schools have changed to granting the J.D. There is no difference in the nature of the course of study for the two degrees. The Master's degree (LL.M.) usually involves a one-year program combining course work and research beyond the J.D.; the Doctorate of Juridical Sciences (S.J.D.) is a graduate academic research degree that involves major academic advanced publishable work; and the Master's in Comparative Law (M.C.L.) involves advanced work for foreign educated lawyers.

Guide to Reading the Law School Tables. The first table lists the 170 law schools approved by the American Bar Association, arranged alphabetically by states. The figures in parentheses following the name of the school indicate the year the school received provisional approval by the American Bar Association. The second table lists the law schools not approved by the American Bar Association which submitted enrollment and other data; following that table is a list of other unapproved law schools that are known to the Association. The name of the school, its mailing address and its telephone number are given for each school in both tables.

The enrollment figures are in terms of head count. The figures beneath the name of the school show the enrollment by each class or year and by division. "F" indicates the full-time program and "P" indicates the part-time program. Students are classified for purposes of the enrollment statistics on the basis of the program in which they are enrolled and not on the basis of whether they are carrying a full load in the division in which they are enrolled. The figures not in parentheses indicate the number of men and women enrolled; the numbers in parentheses indicate the number of these students who are women. Minority group enrollment is the total enrollment of students who would classify themselves as Black, not of Hispanic Origin; American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Mexican American; Puerto Rican; and Other Hispano American. Puerto Rican law students enrolled in the three approved law schools in Puerto Rico are not classified as minority students.

"Joint Degrees" indicate whether the law school, in conjunction with some other college or school, offers a program leading to a joint degree. "MPA," for example, indicates that the law school offers with another college a joint Juris Doctor-Master of Public Administration degree. The figure following the letters indicates the number of each of these degrees awarded during the 1978-79 academic year. Where the school reported that it had no joint degree program, this is indicated by "N." Following is a list of abbreviations used in reporting the joint degrees:

M.L.S. — Master of Library Science
M.B.A. — Master of Business Administration
M.P.A. — Master of Public Administration
M.S.W. — Master of Social Work
M.P.P. — Master of Public Planning
P.A.A. — Public Affairs Administration
M.H.A. — Master of Health Administration
M.Th. — Master of Theology
M.C.P. — Master of Civil Planning
Reg.Pl. — Regional Planning
Int.Aff. — International Affairs
R.U.P. — Regional and Urban Planning

The "Degree Awarded" column gives the total number of each of the specified degrees awarded by each school since the start of the 1978-79 academic year, including the 1979 summer session. The number of degrees awarded to graduates of each division is stated separately. The figure in parentheses indicates the number of degrees, within the total number awarded, which were awarded to women. The figure in brackets indicates the number of degrees, within the total, which were awarded to minorities.

Under the heading "Annual Tuition and Fees," "r" stands for resident and "nr" stands for nonresident. If the amount is not followed by a symbol, it is the same for both resident and nonresident. The figure given shows what each student was required to pay for the 1978-79 academic year, excluding summer session, and includes both tuition and fees.

The number of academic years of college study required for admission to each approved law school is indicated by a number where a degree is not required and by "degree" where a baccalaureate degree is required for admission. The letter "s" after the number of weeks indicates the school is on a semester basis. The letter "q" indicates the school is on a quarterly basis. The adjacent column states the minimum number of weeks required to complete the full-time program of law study. Weeks of class and examination are included, but weeks of vacation and registration are excluded in this statement.

In the next column, "Y" (Yes) is indicated in parentheses where a school will accept transfer credit for courses successfully completed by students in summer sessions at other institutions. Where a school permits students to accelerate their graduation by attending summer sessions at other institutions, this is indicated by "Y" in brackets. An "N" indicates the school does not do so.

The next column lists the total number of full-time teachers engaged in the school's teaching program. The number of women teachers within the total is given in parentheses. The dean, librarian with academic rank, and those associate and assistant deans who teach are not included in the count of full-time teachers. They are shown separately in the next column.

"Total Volumes" refers to the total number of volumes of law and law-related

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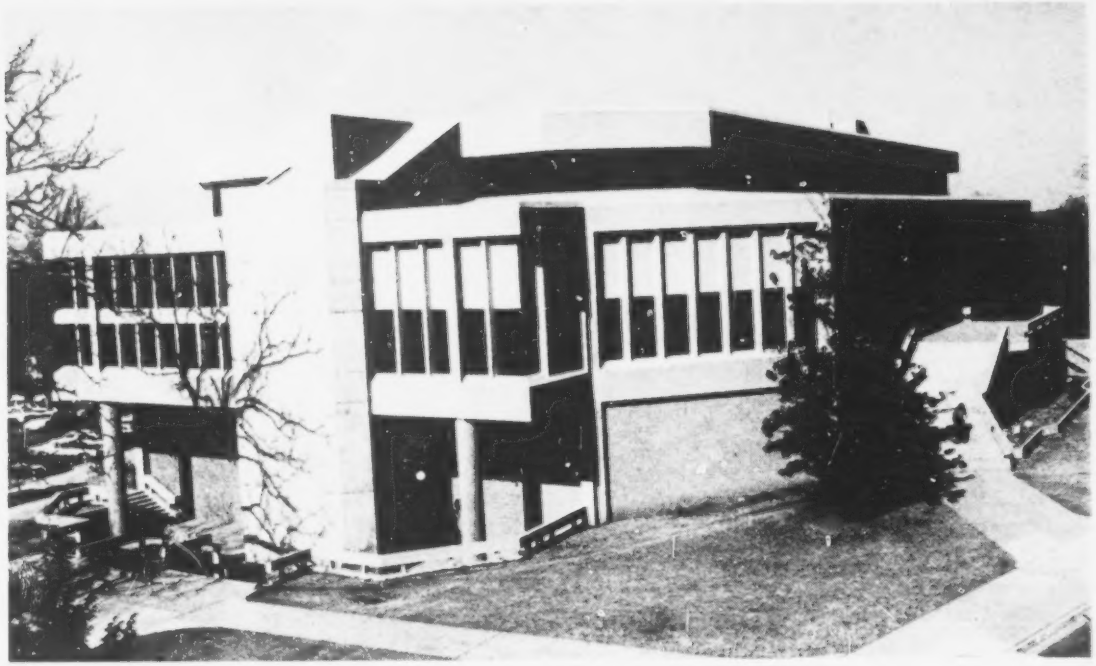

Law Schools and Bar *A*dmission Requirements

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR

books held by the law school at the end of the 1978–79 fiscal year. "Volume" means a physical unit of any printed, typewritten, handwritten, mimeographed or processed work contained in one binding or portfolio, hardbound or paperbound, which has been catalogued, classified, or made ready for use.

"Microform Equivalents" are also reported as the total number held at the end of the 1978–79 fiscal year. The U.S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, has not yet achieved general agreement among librarians on a definition. In the interim, law librarians were instructed to use the following method for determining volume equivalents of microform materials:

(1) If the original material (hard copy) was in countable volumes, use that number as volume equivalents. The number of volumes of the original material is usually available from the bibliographic description.

(2) If the original material was not in countable volumes, figure 800 pages of original material as the equivalent of one volume.

For additional information, please contact:

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LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

		First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
AL	Samford University (1949) Cumberland School of Law 800 Lakeshore Drive Birmingham, Alabama 35209 205/870-2701																				
	F	266(50)	281(51)	227(38)	...	...	...	774(139)	12	JD 231(38)[4]	MBA 4	$3,045	degree	90	88s	(Y)[Y]	23(2)	5(2)	14(1)	89,580	35,151
	P	...			...	...	...	...	...	JD 1		$1,890		120							
	University of Alabama (1926) School of Law P.O. Box 1435 University, Alabama 35486 205/348-5117										MA PAA 3	$1,064 r									
	F	198(49)	165(58)	161(34)	...	...	...	524(141)	13	JD 153(24)[6]	MBA 5	1,929 nr	degree	102	90s	(Y)[Y]	22(2)	4(1)	5	160,319	28,977
	P	...	...	...	...	49(4)	7(1)	56(5) 580(146)													
AZ	Arizona State University (1969) College of Law Tempe, Arizona 85281 602/965-6181																				
	F	139(52)	143(54)	145(48)	...	...	...	427(154)	56	JD 116(44)[3]	N	$ 605 r 2,310 nr	degree	96	87s	(Y)[Y]	19(1)	2	3	152,753	10,913
	P																				

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
University of Arizona (1930) College of Law Tucson, Arizona 85721 602/626-1373																				
F P	158(67)	151(45)	141(40)				450(152)	41	JD 142(42)[5]	PhD	$ 605 r 2,310 nr	degree	96	85s	(Y)[Y]	22(1)	3	6(1)	136,302	48,099
AR University of Arkansas (1926) School of Law Waterman Hall Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701 501/575-5600																				
F P	212(44)	175(29)	147(20)				534(93)	18	JD 159(28)[4]	N	$ 460 r 1,090 nr	degree	98	84s	(Y)[Y]	22(2)	3	2	106,338	2,933
University of Arkansas (1969) School of Law 400 West Markham Little Rock, Arkansas 72201 501/371-1071																				
F	73(37)	73(28)	44(18)			8(6)	198(89)	16	JD 42(20)	N	$ 460 r 1,090 nr	degree	90	84s	(Y)[Y]	15(1)	1(1)	7(1)	84,249	24,875
P	74(24)	42(8)	29(7)	27(11)		7(2)	179(52) 377(141)	10	JD 49(13)[3]		$ 460 r 1,090 nr		120							

CA California Western School of Law (1962)†
350 Cedar Street
San Diego, California 92101
714/239-0391

F	324(68)	196(42)	184(45)	...	..	...	704(155)	56	JD 189(43)[11]	N	$4,015	degree	99	90s	(Y)[N]	17(3)	3	11	68,154	16,599
P																				

Golden Gate University (1956)
School of Law
536 Mission Street
San Francisco, California 94105
415/442-7000

PhD
MHA
Int.Aff.
RUP
PAA
Tax

									LLM 3(2)										
F	194(88)	173(74)	171(87)	...	24(7)	10(5)	572(261)	57	JD 191(75)[21]	MBA 11	$3,186	degree	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	25(4)	4(3)	8(2)	92,508	33,315
P	106(41)	66(25)	48(17)	64(32)	49(10)	10(5)	343(130)	34	JD 38(15)[4]		$1,492		128							
							915(391)												

Loyola Law School (1935)
1440 West 9th Street
Los Angeles, California 90015
213/642-2900

F	319(115)	266(100)	280(115)	...	...	19(8)	884(338)	83	JD 302(110)[35]	N	$3,775	degree	94½	87s	(Y)[Y]	31(6)	2(1)	25	160,409	60,946
P	138(56)	88(34)	83(41)	81(30)	...	4(2)	394(163)	47	JD 86(24)		$2,275		151½							
							1,278(501)												

Pepperdine University (1972)
School of Law
24255 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, California 90265
213/456-4611

F	203(45)	179(24)	172(31)	...	...	...	554(100)	10	JD 184(26)[2]	N	$4,590	degree	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	20(1)	1	8	64,052	50,108
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	JD 17(5)											

†Independent law school, not affiliated with a university.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
Southwestern University (1970) School of Law 675 South Westmoreland Avenue Los Angeles, California 90005 213/380-4800																				
F	399(127)	404(119)	271(80)	...	...	2	1,076(326)	119	JD 282(94)[13]	N	$4,020	3	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	44(7)	8(6)	19(1)	112,123	17,514
P	123(46)	126(36)	122(37)	123(40)	...	16(3)	510(162)	41	JD 178(48)[9]		$2,424		128							
							1,586(488)													
Stanford Law School (1923) Stanford, California 94305 415/497-2465									JSM 3(2) JSD 1	Health 1 Pol.Sci. Hist. Econ. PhD										
F	166(44)	170(55)	174(32)	...	5(1)	4(2)	519(134)	63	JD 198(42)[14]	MBA 14	$5,784	degree	108	89s	(Y)[Y]	32(3)	2	3	259,866	11,108
P																				
University of California (1923) School of Law Boalt Hall Berkeley, California 94720 415/642-1741									SJD 1(1) LLM 22(4)[6]	MLS PhD MA MCP MSW 1 MBA 3	$ 800 r									
F	298(114)	324(95)	319(108)	...	23(6)	...	964(323)	195	JD 295(97)[63]	MPP 6	3,200 nr	degree	90	81s	(Y)[N]	37(4)	3	7(2)	394,018	45,086
P																				

University of California (1968)
School of Law
King Hall
Davis, California 95616
916/752-0243

F	201(76)	151(74)	174(74)	...	...	...	526(224)	110	JD 162(70)[27]	MBA	$ 745 r 3,147 nr	degree	90	84s	(Y)[N]	24(6)	3	5	162,105	31,936
P																				

University of California (1939)
Hastings College of the Law
198 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California 94102
415/557-1320

F	467(198)	492(216)	513(158)	...	...	...	1,472(572)	373	JD 449(145)[90]	MBA 9	$ 750 r 2,655 nr	degree	90	87s	(Y)[Y]	45(7)	2	20(2)	197,393	55,403
P																				

University of California (1950)
School of Law
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90024
213/825-4841

F	351(127)	343(125)	365(132)	...	5(1)	...	1,064(385)	220	JD 387(107)[73]	Tax Econ. 7 RUP 2 MBA 12	$ 780 r 3,180 nr	degree	90	85s	(Y)[Y]	43(3)	2(1)	6(2)	269,706	5,492
P																				

University of the Pacific (1969)
McGeorge School of Law
3200 Fifth Avenue
Sacramento, California 95817
916/449-7191

F	290(80)	211(54)	199(43)	...	...	...	700(177)	30	JD 214(51)[5]	MBA 1	$4,095	3	111	129q	(Y)[N]	41(4)	7(4)	14	102,308	50,034
P	214(67)	160(46)	149(36)	124(26)	...	...	647(175)	60	JD 139(35)[12]		$2,415			161						
							1347(352)													

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
University of San Diego (1961) School of Law Alcala Park San Diego, California 92110 714/291-6480										Int.Aff.										
F	237(80)	231(72)	265(77)	...	6(2)	4(2)	743(233)	61	JD 206(59)[14]	MBA 2	$3,999	degree	96	85s	(Y)[Y]	43(4)	4(1)	34(4)	113,714	44,174
P	77(28)	44(17)	50(21)	58(26)	56(10)	9(3)	294(105)	15	JD 62(18)[1]		$2,819		136							
							1037(338)													
University of San Francisco (1935) School of Law 2199 Fulton Street Kendrick Hall San Francisco, California 94117 415/666-6307																				
F	177(76)	189(76)	158(56)	...	...	...	524(208)	86	JD 161(61)[28]	BA	$3,960	degree	90	82s	(Y)[Y]	23(6)	4(3)	11	84,934	50,586
P	60(23)	47(14)	44(19)	36(15)	...	...	187(71)	26	JD 46(18)[10]		$145/hr.		120							
							711(279)													
University of Santa Clara (1937) School of Law Santa Clara, California 95053 408/984-4361																				
F	296(103)	242(89)	266(89)	...	...	7(4)	811(285)	134	JD 253(95)[38]	MBA 7	$4,013	degree	90	86s	(Y)[Y]	25(8)	2	10(1)	94,257	26,694
P	48(21)	33(12)	39(17)	27(10)	...	4	151(60)	20	JD 34(18)[2]		$2,833		120							
							962(345)													

University of Southern California (1924)
Law Center
University Park
Los Angeles, California 90007
213/741-6473

MSW
MA
PAA 7

F	190(63)	177(52)	187(60)	...	...	...	554(175)	69	JD 155(43)[21]	MBA 4	$5,040	degree	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	23(2)	4	9(1)	168,228	54,870
P	...	...	...	...	2(1)	...	2(1)	...	MLS 1											
							556(176)													

Whittier College (1978)*
School of Law
5353 West Third Street
Los Angeles, California 90020
213/938-3621

F	72(17)	54(9)	61(24)	...	...	...	187(51)	31	JD 70(19)[1]	N	$3,620	degree	96	87s	(Y)[Y]	13½(3½)	2	7	51,335	12,306
P	58(30)	65(30)	52(28)	45(15)	...	3(3)	223(105)	...	JD 52(17)[6]		$2,180		152							
							410(156)													

CO University of Colorado (1923)
School of Law
Campus Box 401
Boulder, Colorado 80309
303/492-8047

F	150(49)	146(61)	159(46)	...	...	...	455(156)	44	JD 136(49)[13]	N	$ 927 r 3,389 nr	degree	90	86s	(Y)[Y]	19(2)	2	21(5)	147,962	7,500
P																				

University of Denver (1928)
College of Law
200 West 14th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204
303/753-2645

Jud. Adm. 1
Econ. 1
Library 1
Int.Aff.
RUP
PAA

MSJA 14(7)
MLL 5(3)
LLM 16[2]

F	190(88)	195(60)	186(92)	...	26	31(17)	628(257)	53	JD 180(63)[10]	MBA 2	$4,170	degree	99	130q	(Y)[Y]	30(4)	3	17(3)	113,696	45,703
									MSJA 1(1)											
									LLM 5											
P	93(44)	95(53)	67(25)	59(16)	63(10)	21(3)	398(151)	44	JD 82(37)[7]		$107/q.hr.		132							
							1026(408)													

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LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

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CT	University of Bridgeport* School of Law 600 University Avenue Bridgeport, Connecticut 06602 203/576-4045																					
		F	85(29)	84(17)	109(26)	...	...	...	278(72)	3	...	N	$4,125	degree	90	86s	(Y)[Y]	17(6)	4(1)	8	74,312	10,468
		P	82(22)	36(7)	35(10)	49(4)	...	...	202(43)	5	...		$170/hr.		120							
									480(115)				25 fees									
	University of Connecticut (1933) School of Law Greater Hartford Campus West Hartford, Connecticut 06117 203/523-4841											Pub. Pol. LSMS MSW	$1,350 r									
		F	131(61)	129(58)	144(68)	...	...	3(2)	407(189)	31	JD 156(54)[6]	MBA	1,900 nr	degree	93	86s	(Y)[Y]	28(2)	1(1)	22(7)	119,764	49,479
		P	77(41)	33(12)	35(14)	39(14)	...	18(7)	202(88)	9	JD 54(25)[3]		$1,000		139							
									609(277)													
	Yale Law School (1923) Box 401A Yale Station New Haven, Connecticut 06520 203/436-150[illegible]										MSL 9(1) JSD 8(1) LLM 16(4)[7]	PhD MFS 1 Econ. 1										
		F	174(52)	176(64)	183(52)	...	41(10)	37(7)	611(185)	57	JD 173(41)[19]	MPPM 1	$5,400	degree	99	81s	(N)[N]	32(3)	1	6	583,212	19,195
		P																				

DE Delaware Law School (1975)
Widener University
P.O. Box 7474
Concord Pike
Wilmington, Delaware 19803
302/478-5280, ext. 279

F	154(36)	172(35)	143(40)	...	...	2	471(111)	5	JD 165(35)[7]	MBA	$3,225	degree	96	84s	(N)[Y]	21(1)	3(1)	12	87,566	17,645
P	90(19)	63(16)	57(13)	69(12)	...	7(4)	286(64)	16	JD 61(18)[3]		$2,430		128							
							757(175)													

DC American University (1940)
Washington College of Law
Massachusetts & Nebraska Avenues, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
202/686-2605

										Int.Aff.									
F	224(84)	207(82)	149(72)	...	...	23(13)	603(251)	31	JD 168(75)[10]	MBA	$4,160	degree	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	18(3)	4	41(6)	95,689	46,273
P	76(36)	36(17)	60(30)	55(18)	...	28(4)	255(105)	16	JD 45(17)[1]		$2,766		146							
							858(356)													

Antioch School of Law (1973)
1624 Crescent Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
202/265-9500

									MA 8[3]										
F	153(72)	156(66)	140(58)	...	11(6)	...	456(202)	144	JD 113(49)[39]	N	$3,990	degree	90	92s	(N)[Y]	15(5)	2	9	68,105	207
P																				

Catholic University of America (1925)
Columbus School of Law
Washington, D.C. 20064
202/635-5144

										Psych.									
										Bus.Mgt.									
										Lib.Sci.									
										Hist.									
										Econ. 1									
F	174(71)	166(76)	163(84)	...	...	3	506(231)	54	JD 157(68)[5]	RUP 1	$4,005	degree	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	22(5)	2	22	96,912	18,171
P	61(21)	65(26)	53(19)	65(16)	...	29(6)	273(88)	25	JD 65(32)[5]		$2,567		128							
							779(319)													

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LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

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Georgetown University (1924) Law Center 600 New Jersey Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001 202/624-8000									MCJ 8(1) LLM 60(12)[9]											
F	506(180)	529(196)	499(178)	...	118(25)	5(4)	1,657(583)	328	JD 482(168)[86] LLM 107(10)[5]	MSFS 1	$4,620	degree	96 128	83s	(Y)[N]	46(7)	5	39	185,606	46,998
P	131(57)	125(60)	120(53)	116(58)	435(80)	107(32)	1,034(340) 2,691(923)	87	JD 104(34)[12]		$ 156/hr.				(Y)[Y]					
George Washington University (1923) The National Law Center 720 20th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20052 202/676-6592									MCL(AP) 5(2) MCL(FP) 9(1) LLM 22[10]	Int.Aff. RUP PAA										
F	375(140)	334(124)	301(109)	...	77(20)	4	1,091(393)	74	JD 312(114)[30]	MBA	$4,201	degree	102 136	84s	(Y)[Y]	34(3)	2	45(2)	175,551	51,491
P	103(41)	107(42)	86(38)	86(38)	165(26)	36(3)	583(188) 1,674(581)	20	JSD 2 MCL(AP) 7(2) MCL(FP) 2 LLM 63(9)[6] JD 104(38)[5]		$ 169/hr.									
Howard University (1931) School of Law 2900 Van Ness Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008 202/686-6837									MCJ 4(1)[3]											
F	213(106)	181(75)	130(57)	...	7	...	531(238)	450	JD 145(55)[132]	MBA	$2,015	degree	96	88s	(Y)[N]	26(4)	5(1)	10(1)	152,697	22,324
P																				

FL	Florida State University (1968) College of Law Tallahassee, Florida 32306 904/644-3400										Econ. Int.Aff. RUP 1 PAA	$1,020 r											
	F P	170(48)	183(55)	188(54)	...	...	...	541(157)	34	JD 168(38)[8]	MBA 1	2,830 nr	degree	90	132q	(Y)[Y]	17(3)	3	2	100,186	75,680
	Nova Law Center (1975)* Goodwin Hall 3100 S.W. 9th Avenue Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33315 305/522-2300																						
	F P	206(71)	151(53)	195(70)	...	...	1	553(194)	36	JD 160(47)[11]	N	$1,952	degree	90	87s	(Y)[Y]	24(6)	3(2)	2	64,010	19,557
	Stetson University (1930) College of Law 1401 61st Street South St. Petersburg, Florida 33707 813/347-4560																						
	F P	178(48)	130(40)	172(48)	...	...	5(2)	485(138)	21	JD 159(40)[10]	N	$3,345	degree	100	86s	(Y)[Y]	19(2)	2	10	115,848	20,549
	University of Florida (1925) College of Law Spessard L. Holland Law Center Gainesville, Florida 32611 904/392-0421										RUP PAA	$ 957 r											
	F P	352(112)	336(105)	317(91)	...	70(10)	...	1,075(318)	101	LLB 46(8)[1] JD 313(77)[25]	MBA	2,637 nr	degree	96	126q	(Y)[Y]	46(5)	...	3	197,817	86,352

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	University of Miami (1941) School of Law P.O. Box 2848087 Coral Gables, Florida 33124 305/284-2392									MCL 19(3) LLM 56(8)[5]											
	F	322(100)	320(97)	348(105)	...	92(17)	11(6)	1,093(325)	64	JD 353(16)[27] LLM 14(1)[4]	N	$4,167	degree	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	49(4)	2(1)	32(2)	226,644	20,550
	P	59(22)	48(18)	24(6)	15(4)	91(12)	3(1)	240(63) 1,333(388)	26	JD 17(3)[5]		$3,051		96							
GA	Emory University (1923) School of Law Atlanta, Georgia 30322 404/329-6815																				
	F	256(90)	191(85)	244(98)	...	6	7(2)	704(275)	22	JD 230(69)[9] MCJ 5(1)	MBA 7	$4,100	degree	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	20(3)	4(1)	8	133,656	13,852
	P	...	...	...	...	62(9)	6	68(9) 772(284)	...	LLM 27(3)[3]		$ 171/hr.									
	Mercer University (1925) Walter F. George School of Law Macon, Georgia 31207 912/745-6811, ext. 343																				
	F	180(42)	140(40)	121(29)	...	...	...	441(111)	26	JD 81(15)[1]	N	$3,225 $ 67/hr.	3	90	132q	(Y)[Y]	17(2)	4(1)	5(1)	77,511	26,353
	P	2(2)	...	...	...	...	...	2(2) 443(113)	...	...		$ 62/q.fees		90							

University of Georgia (1930)
School of Law
Athens, Georgia 30602
404/542-7140

F	231(70)	203(55)	215(54)	...	3	...	652(179)	43	JD 185(41)[10]	MBA	$ 798 r 1,848 nr	degree	90	135q	(Y)[Y]	29	3	4	255,501	37,031
P																			

HI University of Hawaii (1974)*
School of Law
1400 Lower Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
808/948-7966

F	75(22)	76(30)	72(32)	...	...	...	223(84)	189	JD 56(15)[42]	Arch. Asian St. MBA	$ 651 r 806 nr	degree	90	84s	(Y)[N]	11(1)	2	5	63,799	49,128
P	...	...	...	2(2)	...	...	2(2) 225(86)												

ID University of Idaho (1925)
College of Law
Moscow, Idaho 83843
208/885-6422

F	115(30)	88(22)	83(14)	...	...	...	286(66)	5	JD 73(12)	N	$ 754 r 2,254 nr	degree	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	12(1)	4(1)	1	65,168	9,003
P																			

IL DePaul University (1925)
College of Law
25 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604
312/321-7700

F	312(93)	284(86)	242(83)	...	1	...	839(262)	55	JD 242(91)[21] LLM 4	PAA MBA	$3,452	degree	102	86s	(N)[Y]	32(6)	3(1)	17(5)	114,240	55,652
P	107(35)	90(29)	81(26)	63(22)	98(14)	...	440(126) 1,279(388)	31	JD 48(24)[9]		$2,383		136						

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Illinois Institute of Technology (1936) Chicago-Kent College of Law 77 South Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 312/567-5000																				
F	369(142)	113(52)	138(66)	...	...	1(1)	621(261)	22	JD 191(68)[4]	MBA	$3,630	3	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	33(7)	1	29(1)	75,904	47,767
P	127(40)	41(10)	44(9)	66(24)	12(3)	...	290(86)	13	JD 95(34)[3]		$2,430		128							
							911(347)													
John Marshall Law School (1951)† 315 South Plymouth Court Chicago, Illinois 60604 312/427-2737																				
F	294(74)	319(86)	319(63)	...	46(4)	...	978(227)	20	JD 318(50)[4] LLB 5[1]	N	$2,990	3	102 136	86s	(Y)[Y]	41(4)	1	36(7)	85,015	47,077
P	124(16)	120(19)	127(29)	119(36)	109(19)	...	599(119)	32	JD 83(19)[5]		$2,150									
							1,577(346)													
Loyola University (1925) School of Law One East Pearson Street Chicago, Illinois 60611 312/670-2920																				
										M.Pol.Sci.		degree	96	86s	(Y)[Y]	19(5)	3(1)	13	81,244	20,041
F	145(66)	150(61)	159(58)	...	...	...	454(185)	14	JD 166(57)[1]	MSW	$3,370		128							
P	69(21)	52(22)	40(16)	54(29)	...	...	215(88)	...	JD 44(20)[1]		$2,525									
							669(273)													

Northern Illinois University* College of Law Glen Ellyn, IL 60137 312/858-7200																				
F P	44(17) 46(13)	70(21) 41(12)	71(24) 33(9)	43(12)	...	2(1)	185(62) 165(47) 350(109)	9	JD 119(18)[7] JD 98(17)	N	$3,110 $2,450	degree	90 120	90s	(Y)[Y]	16(3)	2	4	63,517	16,366
Northwestern University (1923) School of Law 357 East Chicago Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60611 312/649-8462									JSD 1 LLM 3(1)[2]	PhD 4										
F P	174(68)	170(62)	179(68)	...	6(3)	13(7)	542(208)	58	JD 183(57)[31]	MM 8	$5,520	degree	93	90s	(Y)[Y]	33(2)	...	25(1)	363,629	18,838
Southern Illinois University (1974)* School of Law Carbondale, Illinois 62901 618/536-7711										PAA	$ 853 r									
F P	99(30)	67(15)	80(18)	...	...	2	248(63)	3	JD 86(16)[3]	MBA 1	2,001 nr	degree	90	90s	(Y)[Y]	13(2)	3(1)	3	90,939	57,810
University of Chicago (1923) Law School 1111 East 60th Street Chicago, Illinois 60637 312/753-2401									MCJ 1 LLM 5											
F P	172(50)	162(46)	164(34)	...	3	5(3)	506(133)	33	JD 170(47)[9]	MBA 4	$5,610	3	90.5	140q	(N)[N]	22(1)	...	...	364,907	8,167

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†Independent law school, not affiliated with a university.

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	University of Illinois (1923) College of Law 209 Law Building Champaign, Illinois 61820 217/333-0930									MCJ 12 LLM 7(1)[3]	MAS MLIR-MD MPA PAA	$ 962 r									
	F	214(56)	215(62)	184(46)	...	28(5)	...	641(169)	27	JD 212(52)[9]	MBA 3	2,322 nr	degree	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	29(3)	1	4	320,335	15,685
	P																				
IN	Indiana University (1923) School of Law Bloomington, Indiana 47405 812/337-7995									LLM 4	PAA	$1,280 r									
	F	190(62)	181(51)	179(58)	...	31(6)	3	584(177)	78	JD 171(50)[26]	MBA 11	3,072 nr	degree	96	82s	(Y)[Y]	24(1)	2	3(1)	177,408	11,583
	P	4(3)	5(3)	...	...	...	...	9(6)	...	JD 2(1)		$ 800 r 1,920 nr									
								593(183)													
	Indiana University (1936) School of Law-Indianapolis 735 West New York Street Indianapolis, Indiana 46202 317/264-8523																				
	F	154(47)	144(44)	125(33)	...	...	...	423(124)	22	JD 120(40)[3]	MBA 7	$1,203 r 2,883 nr	degree	90	85s	(Y)[Y]	24(5)	5	3	204,949	53,388
	P	157(52)	108(26)	117(37)	...	...	...	382(115)	...	LLB 1(1) JD 110(25)[2]		$ 803r 1,923 nr		120							
								805(239)													

University of Notre Dame (1925)
Law School
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556
219/283-6627

F P	162(51)	150(42)	159(51)	...	...	13(2)	484(146)	39	JD 147(43)[15]	Theol. 1 MBA 23	$4,067		degree	96	90s	(Y)[N]	20(3)	4	10	103,692	0

Valparaiso University (1929)
School of Law
Valparaiso, Indiana 46383
219/464-5436

F P	152(41)	93(24)	92(23)	...	...	...	337(88)	47	JD 89(22)[12]	N	$4,126		degree	96	90s	(Y)[N]	17(3)	2	1	72,650	2,220

IA Drake University (1923)
Law School
Des Moines, Iowa 50311
515/271-2824

F P	165(37)	186(35)	150(34)	...	...	10(3)	511(109)	30	JD 179(18)[4]	PAA 1 MBA 6	$4,180		degree	102	90s	(Y)[Y]	18(2)	2	9	102,277	11,658

University of Iowa (1923)
College of Law
Iowa City, Iowa 52242
319/353-5742

F P	223(84)	207(59)	184(52)	...	...	...	614(195)	34	JD 202(51)[6]	Econ. 2 Journal. 1 MSW 1 Pol.Sci. 1 PhD MHA Int.Aff. PAA RUP 1 MBA 5	$ 858 r 1,892 nr		degree	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	28(3)	2	8(1)	321,555	30,276

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

			First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
KS	University of Kansas (1923) School of Law New Green Hall Lawrence, Kansas 66045 913/864-4550											Econ. 1 PAA 4	$ 816 r									
		F	210(61)	165(53)	179(47)	...	...	...	554(161)	29	JD 145(31)[10]	MBA 9	1,856 nr	degree	90	90s	(Y)[Y]	20(3)	4(1)	4	157,626	19,151
		P	...	...	...	...	...	2(1)	2(1) 556(162)													
	Washburn University of Topeka (1923) School of Law 1700 College Avenue Topeka, Kansas 66621 913/295-6660												$1,700 r									
		F	217(61)	188(43)	214(43)	...	...	..	619(147)	14	JD 174(33)[4]	N	2,360 nr	degree	92	90s	(Y)[Y]	22(3)	2(1)	11	78,180	9,605
		P																				
KY	Northern Kentucky University (1954) Salmon P. Chase College of Law 1401 Dixie Highway Covington, Kentucky 41011 606/292-5340												$ 730 r									
		F	88(14)	66(8)	75(15)	...	...	...	229(37)	1	JD 69(8)[3]	N	2,010 nr	degree	90	84s	(Y)[Y]	22(4)	2	10(1)	96,424	41,040
		P	79(17)	67(12)	68(15)	64(12)	...	...	278(56) 507(93)	9	JD 69(11)[2]		$ 570 r 1,520 nr		120							

University of Kentucky (1925)
College of Law
Lexington, Kentucky 40506
606/257-1678

F	174(70)	154(48)	159(46)	...	...	4(2)	491(166)	12	JD 150(39)[5]	N	$ 712 r 1,992 nr	degree	90	87s	(Y)[Y]	23(2)	4(2)	2	164,879	41,978
P																				

University of Louisville (1931)
School of Law
Belknap Campus
2301 South Third Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40208
502/588-6358

F	109(30)	84(24)	130(32)	...	...	1(1)	324(87)	6	JD 137(39)[4]	N	$ 720 r 2,000 nr	degree	81	90s	(Y)[Y]	25(3)	4	11	101,565	7,159
P	68(12)	26(11)	40(9)	37(8)	...	2(1)	171(40) 495(128)	7	JD 28(3)[1]		$ 720 r 2,000 nr		108							

LA Louisiana State University (1926)
Law Center
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
504/388-8491

F	375(97)	214(63)	274(57)	...	...	13(2)	876(219)	23	JD 263(63)[9]	MCJ 1[1] MBA	$ 944 r 2,074 nr	degree	105.5	97s	(Y)[Y]	29(2)	2	14	258,894	16,217
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		$ 680 r 1,550 nr									

Loyola University (1931)
School of Law
6363 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118
504/865-2261

F	170(62)	165(48)	167(42)	...	...	...	502(152)	49	JD 191(43)[8]	MBA	$2,810	3	90	90s	(Y)[N]	20(2)	2	9	82,187	12,233
P	70(29)	73(24)	58(24)	46(14)	...	...	247(91) 749(243)		JD 46(17)[5]		$2,040		130							

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
	Southern University (1953) School of Law Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813 504/771-3776																			
	F 83(21) P	74(14)	53(12)				210(47)	147	JD 55(9)[38]	N	$ 492 r 1,212 nr	degree	90	90s	(Y)[N]	10(1)	3(1)	3	71,989	3,231
	Tulane University (1925) School of Law New Orleans, Louisiana 70118 504/866-2751																			
	F 243(77) P	212(65)	196(59)		30(6) 14(2)	5	686(207) 14(2) 700(209)	29	MCJ 2[1] LLM 6(3)[2] JD 187(49)[6]	Latin Am. MBA 5	$4,396	3	96	90s	(Y)[N]	27(8)	2	6	154,827	11,567
ME	University of Maine (1962) School of Law 246 Deering Avenue Portland, Maine 04102 207/780-4340																			
	F 70(30) P	70(30)	90(42)				230(102)	1	JD 73(16)	N	$1,262 r 2,992 nr	degree	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	11(1)	2(1)	7(1)	136,117	7,935

MD University of Baltimore (1972)*
School of Law
Charles at Mount Royal
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
301/727-6350, ext. 246

Crim.Just.
PAA
Tax
MBA

F	163(57)	172(60)	148(36)	...	...	...	483(153)	29	JD 92(18)[4]	$1,350 r 2,350 nr $ 570 r	3	90	84s	(Y)[Y]	29(5)	2	13	77,082	16,278
P	98(44)	154(54)	82(14)	86(18)	...	...	420(130) 903(283)	...	JD 168(32)[7]	990 nr		120							

University of Maryland (1930)
School of Law
500 West Baltimore Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
301/528-7214

Pol.Sci.
MSW
PhD
RUP
PAA
MBA 1

F	190(78)	182(74)	184(68)	...	...	...	557(220)	107	JD 176(68)[23]	$1,534 r 2,809 nr $1,113 r	3	90	84s	(Y)[Y]	39(4)	3	21(2)	156,721	14,251
P	64(28)	60(23)	56(23)	59(21)	...	...	239(95) 796(315)		JD 52(15)	2,059 nr		120							

MA Boston College (1932)
Law School
885 Centre Street
Newton Centre, Massachusetts 02159
617/969-0100

F	259(102)	252(73)	260(78)	...	...	...	771(253)	100	JD 247(82)[19]	MBA 1	$4,200	degree	90	85s	(Y)[N]	23(6)	1	14(1)	125,654	6,814
P	...	1(1)	3(2)	...	...	...	4(3) 775(256)													

Boston University (1925)
School of Law
765 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02215
617/353-3112

F	368(123)	366(151)	337(135)	...	80(8)	...	1,151(417)	49	LLM 46(7)[1] JD 322(102)[11]	MCRP 4	$4,788	degree	93	84s	(N)[N]	48(6)	4(1)	24(3)	157,229	8,141
P	...	...	...	...	240(48)	...	240(48) 1,391(465)	...	LLM 67(7)		$ 492/2 hrs.									

*Provisionally approved, status of graduates and students equal to that of graduates and students of fully approved law schools.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
Harvard Law School (1923) Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 617/495-3100									SJD 8(1) LLM 84(23)	MPP 7 MCRP 2 MPA 2										
F	541(150)	548(157)	556(145)	...	109(24)	53(12)	1,807(488)	255	JD 528(134)[62]	MBA 11	$4,580	degree	93	83s	...	58(5)	2(1)	7(1)	1,327,270	31,768
P											$2,392									
New England School of Law (1969)† 126 Newbury Street Boston, Massachusetts 02116 617/267-9655																				
F	216(63)	145(50)	181(48)	...	...	...	542(161)	17	JD 155(32)	N	$3,266	degree	90	84s	(Y)[N]	20(4)	3(1)	31(7)	72,735	14,811
P	141(50)	115(39)	99(27)	73(14)	...	...	428(130)	4	JD 77(19)		$2,471		120	81s						
							970(291)													
Northeastern University (1969) School of Law 400 Huntington Avenue Boston, Massachusetts 02115 617/437-3335																				
F	135(79)	136(81)	157(84)	...	...	1	429(244)	67	JD 130(65)[8]	N	$4,515	degree	78	99q	(N)[N]	13(3)	1	5(1)	76,924	8,403
P																				

Suffolk University (1953)
Law School
41 Temple Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02114
617/723-4700

F	343(121)	309(133)	282(108)	...	...	...	934(362)	25	JD 311(92)[15]	N	$3,490	degree	90	88s	(Y)[Y]	49(9)	4	30(1)	112,478	21,328
P	238(89)	158(51)	155(49)	153(41)	...	15(6)	719(236)	22	JD 191(55)[4]		$2,620		120	80s						
							1,653(598)													

Western New England College (1974)
School of Law
1215 W'braham Road
Springfield, Massachusetts 01119
413/782-3111

F	197(62)	210(65)	167(53)	...	...	3(1)	577(181)	17	JD 156(46)	N	$3,510	degree	96	86s	(Y)[N]	25(2)	2	23(1)	86,882	39,098
P	107(33)	67(17)	77(17)	71(21)	...	2	324(88)	13	JD 68(14)[1]		$2,130		128							
							901(269)													

MI Detroit College of Law (1941)†
130 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit, Michigan 48201
313/965-0150

F	148(46)	100(37)	141(41)	...	...	...	389(124)	27	JD 177(38)[2]	N	$2,600	degree	96	87s	(Y)[N]	25(3)	3	23	52,523	60,646
P	121(33)	82(22)	110(24)	114(25)	...	...	427(104)	...	JD 83(16)[2]		$1,950		128							
							816(228)													

Thomas M. Cooley Law School (1975)†
217 South Capitol Avenue
Lansing, Michigan 48933
517/371-5140

F	1	1	2(1)	...	...	3	4(1)	49	JD 3(1)	N	$2,409 r 2,709 nr	3	90	90s	(N)[N]	20(1)	6(3)	64	56,965	44,826
P	462(113)	333(81)	271(62)	...	...		1,069(256)	...	JD 276(61)[5]		$ 80/hr. r 90/hr.nr		120							
							1,073(257)													

†Independent law school, not affiliated with a university.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
University of Detroit (1933) School of Law 651 East Jefferson Avenue Detroit, Michigan 48226 313/961-5444																				
F	125(44)	181(62)	147(44)	...	...	1(1)	454(151)	32	JD 123(24)[11]	MBA	$3,566	degree	90	86s	(Y)[Y]	19	1	20(2)	86,850	35,738
P	66(21)	63(19)	66(16)	65(18)	...	3(2)	263(76)	33	JD 60(9)[1]		2,794		120							
							717(227)													
University of Michigan (1923) Law School South State Street Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109 313/764-5278									SJD 3(1) MCL 10(3) LLM 19(1)	Rus. Stud. Appl.Econ. Nat.Res.1 World Pol. Econ. 1	$2,083 r									
F	374(107)	377(92)	368(105)	...	33(5)	9(6)	1,161(315)	108	JD 358(87)[40]	Pub.Pol. 6	4,383 nr	degree	96	81s	(Y)[Y]	44(3)	3	5	487,488	32,299
P	...	...	...	...	14	4(3)	18(3)													
							1,179(318)													
Wayne State University (1936) Law School 468 W. Ferry Detroit, Michigan 48202 313/577-3930									LLM 1	Hist.	$1,968 r									
F	229(86)	218(88)	220(67)	...	5	3(1)	675(242)	59	JD 223(85)[27] LLM 10	Econ.	4,102 nr $1,653 r	degree	90	120q	(Y)[Y]	33(6)	1	20(1)	173,557	50,875
P	93(31)	70(23)	73(32)	99(30)	152(19)	1(1)	488(136)	55	JD 59(19)[11]		3,427 nr		120							
							1,163(378)													

MN Hamline University (1975)*
School of Law
1536 Hewitt Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104
612/641-2345

F	171(40)	142(40)	145(39)	...	...	...	458(119)	10	JD 136(35)	N	$3,400	degree	102	88s	(Y)[Y]	19(2)	3(1)	10	81,747	36,294
P	...	...	...	8(4)	...	...	8(4)													
							466(123)													

University of Minnesota (1923)
Law School
285 Law Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
612/373-2717

F	248(84)	231(94)	229(89)	...	...	...	708(267)	51	JD 230(65)[13]	MBA 2	$1,501 r 3,796 nr	degree	99	133q	(Y)[Y]	27(3)	...	4(1)	413,206	18,288
P																				

William Mitchell College of Law (1938)†
875 Summit Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55105
612/227-9171

F	68(25)	49(16)	...	...	...	...	117(41)	...	...	N	$3,008	degree	108	88s	(Y)[Y]	24(2)	3(1)	32	71,463	35,940
P	218(78)	243(94)	254(69)	279(95)	...	7	1,001(336)	15	JD 287(72)[2]		$2,058		144							
							1,118(377)													

MS University of Mississippi (1930)
School of Law
University, Mississippi 38677
601/232-7361

F	216(67)	242(59)	106(18)	...	7	...	571(144)	27	JD 156 (32)[9]	N	$1,195 r 2,045 nr $ 39/hr.r 79/hr.nr $ 316 fees	degree	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	21(2)	4	3	100,355	40,439
P																				

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LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

		First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
MO	St. Louis University (1924) School of Law 3700 Lindell Boulevard St. Louis, Missouri 63108 314/658-2766										Urb.Aff. 3 HHC 5 PAA MBA 12	$3,700	degree	9⅗	84s	(Y)[Y]	22(1)	4(3)	8(4)	160,145	17,659
	F	214(67)	192(60)	194(54)	...	...	...	600(181)	49	JD 181(49)[12]											
	P																				
	University of Missouri (1923) School of Law Tate Hall Columbia, Missouri 65211 314/882-6487																				
	F	154(49)	156(36)	129(24)	...	...	...	439(109)	16	JD 124(27)[1]	N	$1,034 r 2,618 nr	3	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	20(2)	2	4(1)	155,808	32,738
	P											$ 43/hr.r 175/hr.nr									
	University of Missouri (1936) School of Law 5100 Rockhill Road Kansas City, Missouri 64110 816/276-1644																				
	F	158(64)	147(44)	159(40)	...	4	...	468(148)	12	LLM 25(2)[1] JD 139(43)[3]	MBA	$1,072 r 2,656 nr	3	96	86s	(Y)[N]	17(2)	3	13	93,898	6,522
	P	...	...	...	...	55(8)	43(6)	98(14)	...												
								566(162)													

Washington University (1923)
School of Law
St. Louis, Missouri 63130
314/889-6400

F	210(68)	206(79)	187(70)	...	...	8(2)	...	611(219)	27	MSL 14(1)[2] LLM 2 JD 174(49)[9]	Econ. Pol. Sci. MSW 4 MBA 5	$4,500 $ 190/hr.	degree	90	80s	(Y)[Y]	25(3)	1	20(4)	165,044	51,193
P	2(1)	4(1)	5(2)	...	...	39(5)	2(1)	52(10)	...												
								663(229)													

MT University of Montana (1923)
School of Law
Missoula, Montana 59812
406/243-4311

F	75(18)	75(23)	75(17)	...	...	...	...	225(58)	4	JD 74(23)	N	$ 810 r 2,178 nr	degree	96	90s	(Y)[N]	12	2(1)	3(1)	93,167	5,623
P																					

NB Creighton University (1924)
School of Law
2133 California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178
402/449-2872

F	189(62)	169(40)	168(40)	...	...	...	...	526(142)	21	JD 172(30)[10]	N	$3,480	degree	90	90s	(Y)[N]	18(2)	3(1)	7	96,553	13,214
P																					

University of Nebraska (1923)
College of Law
Lincoln, Nebraska 68583
402/472-2161

F	186(56)	169(48)	157(48)	...	...	...	...	512(152)	7	JD 149(43)[2]	Psych. PhD 1 MBA	$ 832 r 2,044 nr	3	90	90s	(Y)[Y]	18(1)	2	5(1)	123,786	8,993
P																					

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

		First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
NH	Franklin Pierce Law Center (1974)† 2 White Street Concord, New Hampshire 03301 603/228-1541																				
	F	127(51)	112(39)	117(44)	...	...	1	357(134)	12	JD 111(26)[2]	N	$3,700	degree	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	13(2)	3	8(2)	60,122	1,534
	P																				
NJ	Rutgers University (1951) School of Law Fifth and Penn Streets Camden, New Jersey 08102 609/757-6398																				
	F	189(68)	204(70)	180(54)	...	...	2(1)	575(193)	50	JD 202(68)[8]	RUP 3	$1,341 r 1,867 nr $ 50 hr. r 72/hr.nr	degree	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	32(5)	1	13(2)	204,684	35,512
	P	43(16)	40(12)	34(13)	42(10)	...	2(1)	161(52) 736(245)	13	JD 10(3)[2]		$ 35 fees		136							
	Rutgers University (1941) School of Law 15 Washington Street Newark, New Jersey 07102 201/648-5561																				
	F	193(102)	184(97)	204(102)	...	...	7(2)	588(303)	146	MCRP 3(2) JD 203(97)[50]	RUP 3 Crim.Just.	$1,341 r 1,867 nr $ 50/hr. r 72/hr.nr	degree	96	84s	(Y)[N]	37(5)	3	13(1)	240,112	28,436
	P	62(25)	57(27)	49(17)	29(7)	...	...	197(76) 785(379)	49	JD 20(8)[3]		$ 40 fees		128							

Seton Hall University (1951)
School of Law
1111 Raymond Boulevard
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201/642-8500

F	242(88)	230(85)	209(56)	...	...	...	681(229)	118	JD 199(64)[7]	MBA	$3,560	degree	90	84s	(Y)[Y]	29(4)	2	30	110,500	61,749
P	121(41)	136(34)	117(32)	129(33)	...	...	503(140)	...	JD 108(22)[12]		$2,530		120							
							1,184(369)													

NM University of New Mexico (1948)
School of Law
1117 Stanford, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131
505/277-2146

										PhD										
										PAA 1	$ 618 r									
F	112(45)	115(50)	100(44)	...	...	...	327(139)	105	JD 107(37)[38]	MBA 1	1,866 nr	degree	93	86s	(Y)[Y]	21(4)	3	8(1)	152,021	39,927
P																				

NY Albany Law School (1930)
Union University
80 New Scotland Avenue
Albany, New York 12208
518/445-2311

										BBA 3										
F	239(86)	232(81)	239(75)	...	...	...	710(242)	25	JD 218(55)[3]	MBA	$3,760	degree	90	90s	(N)[N]	25(4)	2	5	83,386	10,945
P																				

Brooklyn Law School (1937)†
250 Joralemon Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201
212/625-2200

										Planning										
										Pol.Sci.										
										MBA										
F	249(100)	280(116)	243(95)	...	...	...	772(311)	28	JD 266(109)[3]	MUP	$3,530	degree	96	84s	(Y)[N]	29(5)	2	15(4)	145,979	32,288
P	97(40)	81(26)	50(13)	68(19)	...	15(4)	311(102)	27	JD 60(20)[4]		$2,655		128							
							1,083(413)													

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LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

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Columbia University (1923) School of Law 435 West 116th Street New York, New York 10027 212/280-2671									JSD 1 LLM 33(6)[8]	Journal. PhD Int.Aff. RUP PAA 5										
F	296(80)	293(99)	290(101)	...	43(6)	...	922(286)	161	JD 278(93)[47]	MBA 3	$5,520	3	96	83s	(N)[N]	38(2)	1	20	601,706	57,321
P																				
Cornell Law School (1923) Myron Taylor Hall Ithaca, New York 14853 607/256-3626										MILR MHA RUP PAA										
F	176(58)	179(43)	168(32)	...	4(2)	...	527(135)	31	JD 155(39)[14]	MBA 6	$5,256	3	96	84s	(Y)[N]	26(1)	3(1)	1	323,342	4,042
P																				
Fordham University (1936) School of Law 140 West 62nd Street New York, New York 10023 212/841-5193																				
F	233(82)	253(89)	227(75)	...	...	7(5)	720(251)	54	JD 231(69)[6]	N	$4,000	degree	96	81s	(N)[N]	26(5)	2	26(3)	193,338	21,906
P	121(37)	90(30)	85(25)	80(22)	...	2	378(114) 1,098(365)		JD 91(29)[8]		$3,000		128							

Hofstra University (1971)
School of Law
Hempstead, New York 11550
516/560-3636

F	253(99)	253(99)	237(98)	...	...	...	743(296)	71	JD 215(101)[13]	MBA 4	$4,200	degree	96	87s	(Y)[Y]	32(10)	1	6	143,730	44,084
P																				

New York Law School (1954)†
57 Worth Street
New York, New York 10013
212/966-3500

F	289(102)	302(93)	256(78)	...	...	7(2)	854(275)	82	JD 262(72)[14]	MBA	$3,880	degree	96	85s	(N)[Y]	33(7)	5(1)	51(1)	119,731	56,865
P	126(38)	92(27)	96(18)	91(16)	...	8(3)	413(102)	47	JD 98(20)[3]		$2,930		128							
							1,267(377)													

New York University (1930)
School of Law
40 Washington Square South
New York, New York 10012
212/598-2511

									JSD 2	Econ. 1									
									MCJ 31(5)	Soc. 1									
									LLM 261(34)[13]	Pol. Sci. 2									
F	362(139)	375(163)	374(144)	...	289(58)	16(8)	1,416(512)	95	JD 355(140)[26]	RUP 1									
P	...	...	5(3)	...	1,003(190)	6(4)	1,014(197)	...	LLM 233(28)	PAA 4									
							2,430(709)		JSD 2	MBA 9	$5,375	degree	96	81s	(Y)[Y]	59(12)	3	67(5)	501,902	54,495

Pace University (1978)*
School of Law
78 North Broadway
White Plains, New York 10603
914/682-7200

F	136(51)	137(51)	134(57)	...	...	1(1)	408(160)	11	JD 149(67)[1]	MBA	$3,740	degree	96	83s	(Y)[Y]	24(5)	4(1)	9(1)	63,995	32,300
P	93(35)	83(29)	73(16)	73(21)	...	...	322(101)	16			$2,805		128							
							730(261)													

†Independent law school, not affiliated with a university.
*Provisionally approved, status of graduates and law students is equal to that of graduates and students of a fully approved law school.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
St. John's University (1937) School of Law Fromkes Hall Jamaica, New York 11439 212/969-8000																				
F	220(70)	243(84)	250(90)	...	...	...	713(244)	51	JD 233(72)[8]	N	$3,550	degree	96	83s	(Y)[N]	20(3)	4	10	153,964	38,961
P	111(32)	87(17)	99(32)	83(22)	...	...	380(103)	...	JD 89(21)[3]		$2,650		128							
							1,093(347)													
State University of New York at Buffalo (1936) School of Law John Lord O'Brian Hall–Amherst Campus Buffalo, New York 14260 716/636-2062																				
										PhD 3	$2,259 r									
F	273(84)	250(85)	248(78)	...	...	...	771(247)	53	JD 226(82)[8]	MBA 4	3,359 nr	3	96	83s	(Y)[Y]	23(2)	3	20(1)	201,705	42,557
											$ 91 hr. r									
											137 hr.nr		128							
P	20(8)	10(6)	6(1)	4(2)	...	...	40(17)	...	...		$ 17 fees									
							811(264)													
Syracuse University (1923) College of Law Ernest I. White Hall Syracuse, New York 13210 315/423-2524										PhD Int.Aff. 1 RUP PAA 11										
F	222(69)	208(71)	198(66)	...	...	...	628(206)	51	JD 225(66)[13]	MBA 1	$4,645	3	96	86s	(Y)[Y]	24(2)	4	15(3)	117,400	6,572
P	4(3)	4(1)	3(2)	...	...	8(2)	19(8)	1	JD 4(1)		$3,645		128							
							647(214)													

Yeshiva University (1978)*
Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law
Brookdale Center
55 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10003
212/790-0463

F	320(150)	316(179)	291(143)	...	...	...	927(472)	5	JD 282(142)	N	$4,300	degree	96	84s	...	28(4)	6(1)	11	93,786	68,500
P																				

NC Campbell University*
School of Law
P.O. Box 158
Buies Creek, North Carolina 27506
919/893-4111, ext. 342

F	99(22)	88(15)	94(15)	...	...	...	281(52)	5	JD 83(5)[2]	N	$2,834	3	96	90s	(Y)[N]	12(1)	1(1)	5	44,314	21,229
P																				

Duke University (1931)
School of Law
Durham, North Carolina 27706
919/684-2834

F	173(51)	173(42)	161(42)	...	8(1)	5(3)	520(139)	27	LLM 2(1) JD 196(47)[9]	MHA PAA 3 Tax 8	$4,230	3	...	86s	(Y)[N]	23(3)	3(1)	9(3)	221,277	35,001
P																				

North Carolina Central University (1950)
School of Law
1801 Fayetteville Street
Durham, North Carolina 27707
919/683-6333

F	86(31)	72(23)	49(13)	...	...	...	207(67)	132	LLB 2 JD 52(9)[31]	N	$ 542 r 2,286 nr $ 47 hr. r 113 hr.nr	3	102	84s	(Y)[Y]	15(2)	...	1	58,349	9,172
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										

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LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
University of North Carolina (1923) School of Law Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514 919/933-5106										Pub. Pol. 2 RUP 3	$ 603 r									
F P	240(73)	207(71)	202(66)				649(210)	42	JD 218(66)[19]	MBA 11	2,313 nr	degree	96	85s	(Y)[Y]	29(2)	1(1)	8	194,662	20,977
Wake Forest University (1935) School of Law Box 7206, Reynolda Station Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27109 919/761-5434																				
F P	178(45)	167(48)	161(36)			1	507(129)	13	JD 143(25)[4]	N	$3,135	degree	90	84s	(Y)[N]	16(1)	2	3(2)	74,507	3,093
ND University of North Dakota (1923) School of Law University Station Grand Forks, North Dakota 58202 701/777-2104																				
F P	97(17)	84(18)	74(17)				255(52)	0	JD 91(17)	N	$ 777 r 1,545 nr	degree	90	90s	(Y)[N]	12	2	1	117,282	73,006

OH Capital University (1923)
Law School
2199 East Main Street
Columbus, Ohio 43209
614/236-6395

F	137(39)	116(28)	109(29)	...	...	...	362(96)	10	JD 117(32)[3]	N	$3,810	degree	90	84s	(Y)[Y]	19(3)	2	7	90,811	8,292
P	77(27)	66(15)	61(20)	63(8)	...	1	268(70)	13	JD 59(15)[1]		$2,316		136							
							630(166)													

Case Western Reserve University (1923)
School of Law
11075 East Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio 44106
216/368-3280

F	239(87)	240(82)	216(72)	...	1(1)	...	696(242)	33	JD 224(77)[11]	MSW	$4,278	degree	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	24(4)	4(1)	10	175,487	21,020
P																				

Cleveland State University (1957)
Cleveland-Marshall College of Law
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
216/687-2344

F	207(69)	187(64)	227(51)	...	...	8(3)	629(187)	33	JD 180(57)[21]	MBA	$1,386 r 2,772 nr	degree	90	126q	(Y)[Y]	35(3)	3(2)	11	106,839	56,191
									LLM 1		$1,080 r									
P	162(59)	201(59)	84(27)	88(26)	3	7(4)	545(175)	67	JD 98(28)[4]		2,160 nr		120							
							1,174(362)													

Ohio Northern University (1948)
Claude W. Pettit College of Law
Ada, Ohio 45810
419/634-9921

F	164(35)	171(42)	158(22)	...	...	...	493(99)	4	JD 162(15)[1]	N	$3,564	degree	90	129q	(Y)[Y]	14(2)	3	1	105,254	8,609
P																				

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
Ohio State University (1923) College of Law 1659 North High Street Columbus, Ohio 43210 614/422-2631										PhD MHA Int. Aff. RUP PAA	$1,350									
F	237(81)	239(62)	197(59)	...	...	3(3)	676(205)	51	JD 223(57)[9]	MBA 2	3,000	degree	97	127q	(Y)[Y]	22(2)	3	5(1)	363,574	40,217
P																				
University of Akron (1961) C. Blake McDowell Law Center Akron, Ohio 44325 216/375-7331											$1,142 r									
F	99(31)	72(23)	75(14)	...	...	4(2)	250(70)	5	JD 78(30)	N	1,590 nr	degree	96	84s	(Y)[N]	14(2)	6(2)	8(1)	121,366	8,041
P	100(26)	77(27)	69(24)	68(19)	...	12(2)	326(98)	14	JD 67(17)[5]		$ 738 r		144							
							576(168)				1,026 nr									
University of Cincinnati (1923) College of Law 13 Taft Hall Cincinnati, Ohio 45221 513/475-6805											$1,605 r									
F	125(51)	118(49)	117(38)	...	...	...	360(138)	37	JD 122(44)[9]	N	3,150 nr	degree	102	88s	(Y)[Y]	15(1)	5(1)	7	98,448	37,014
											$ 45/hr. r									
P	...	...	...	...	...	1(1)	1(1)	...	...		88/hr.nr									
							361(139)													

University of Dayton (1975)
School of Law
Dayton, Ohio 45469
513/229-3211

F	195(54)	144(33)	134(24)	...	...	...	473(111)	17	JD 126(38)[4]	Ed.Adm. 1 Phil. 1 MBA 1	$1,675 $ 130/hr.	degree	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	17	2(1)	11(2)	82,817	59,128
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											

University of Toledo (1939)
College of Law
Toledo, Ohio 43606
419/537-2882

F	202(42)	170(30)	164(34)	...	...	...	536(106)	18	JD 168(41)[14]	MBA	$1,332 r 2,787 nr	degree	99	126q	(Y)[Y]	29(5)	3(2)	...	108,699	13,505
P	71(16)	57(17)	60(14)	82(12)	...	...	270(59) 806(165)	6	JD 64(12)[1]		$ 888 r 1,858 nr		132							

OK Oklahoma City University (1960)
School of Law
Northwest 23rd and North Blackwelder
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106
405/521-5337

F	135(23)	95(23)	54(13)	...	...	...	284(59)	13	JD 85(19)[4]	N	$3,224	degree	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	15(2)	4(1)	9	67,718	6,845
P	71(20)	58(13)	38(6)	47(6)	...	8(5)	222(50) 506(109)	14	JD 59(12)[1]		$2,233		128							

University of Oklahoma (1923)
College of Law
300 Timberdell Road
Norman, Oklahoma 73019
405/329-8800

F	216(67)	215(71)	203(64)	...	...	...	634(202)	40	JD 175(42)[11]	MBA 5	$ 715 r 1,835 nr	degree	102	90s	(Y)[Y]	27(2)	4(2)	7(1)	124,653	50,000
P																				

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
University of Tulsa (1950) College of Law 3120 East Fourth Place Tulsa, Oklahoma 74104 918/939-6351										Eng. Hist. RUP 1	$ 90/hr.									
F	159(45)	142(43)	147(30)				448(118)	26	JD 151(35)[9]	MBA 3	$ 15 fees	degree	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	19(3)	5(1)	9	87,154	24,466
P	81(21)	47(5)	38(9)	47(12)		8(3)	221(50) 669(168)	12	JD 33(6)[3]		$ 90/hr. $ 15 fees		128							
OR Lewis and Clark College (1970) Northwestern School of Law 10015 S.W. Terwilliger Boulevard Portland, Oregon 97219 503/244-1181																				
F	147(60)	169(59)	140(44)				456(163)	14	JD 115(32)[6]	N	$3,765	degree	93.6	86s	(Y)[Y]	18(1)	1	17(3)	92,067	41,075
P	85(31)	58(17)	61(20)	73(25)			277(93) 733(256)		JD 80(16)		$571		124.8							
University of Oregon (1923) School of Law 1275 Kincaid Street Eugene, Oregon 97403 503/686-3852																				
F	187(66)	163(63)	165(57)			17(3)	532(189)	44	JD 150(46)[7]	N	$1,594 r 2,510 nr	degree	90	85s	(Y)[Y]	22(3)	2(1)	4	94,884	24,160
P																				

Willamette University (1938)
College of Law
Ferry and Winter Streets, S.E.
Salem, Oregon 97301
503/370-6380

F	146(37)	123(41)	117(31)	..	18(1)	3(2)	407(112)	26	JD 122(25)[3]	Admin. 5	$3,679	degree	95	88s	(Y)[Y]	16(1)	1	5(1)	78,146	3,235
P																				

PA Dickinson School of Law (1931)†
150 South College Street
Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013
717/243-4611

F	168(52)	156(50)	157(49)		5(1)	5(3)	491(155)	13	JD 146(37)[4]	N	$2,772	degree	96	88s	(N)[N]	16(4)	2	11(1)	92,630	11,500
P																				

Duquesne University (1960)
School of Law
600 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219
412/434-6300

F	103(30)	105(35)	111(38)			1	320(103)	39	JD 113(29)[5]	N	$2,564 eve. 3,297 day	degree	99	88s	(Y)[Y]	13(2)		16	69,039	220
P	116(33)	84(28)	78(33)	84(19)	1(1)	1	364(114) 684(217)		JD 73(26)[4]		$ 106/hr.		132	84s						

Temple University (1933)
School of Law
1719 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122
215/787-7861

F	257(114)	241(108)	243(96)		32(4)		773(322)	111	LLM 7(0)[4] JD 288(120)[40]	N	$2,228 r 4,388 nr	degree	98	83s	(N)[N]	9(4)	3(1)	17(3)	227,831	55,630
P	119(53)	70(26)	76(25)	70(23)	167(18)	99(24)	601(169) 1,374(491)	35	JD 61(11)[9] LLM 32(2)[1]		$1,856 r 3,712 nr		128							

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LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1. 8-1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
University of Pennsylvania (1923) Law School 3400 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104 215/243-7483									LLM 27(6)	Econ., Pub. Pol. PhD Mid. East RUP 1										
F P	200(74)	214(98)	224(80)	...	28(5)	..	666(257)	103	JD 211(80)[44]	MBA 10	$5,545	degree	96	90s	(N)[N]	27(1)	2	13(1)	296,461	8,869
University of Pittsburgh (1923) School of Law 3900 Forbes Avenue Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260 412/624-6200										Int.Aff. RUP	$2,036 r									
F P	228(71)	224(65)	211(48)	...	...	...	663(184)	26	JD 221(47)[9]	PAA	4,036 nr	degree	96	86s	(Y)[N]	26(3)	3	10(1)	107,591	25,094
Villanova University (1954) School of Law Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085 215/527-2100																				
F P	254(93)	211(80)	211(52)	...	...	...	676(225)	27	JD 198(72)[8]	N	$3,605	degree	92	86s	(N)[N]	21(2)	2(1)	5	193,837	21,586

PR Catholic University of Puerto Rico (1967)
School of Law
Ponce, Puerto Rico 00731
809/844-4150, ext. 122

F	46(11)	27(10)	45(13)	...	...	...	118(34)	6	JD 34(9)[34]	N	53,339	degree	96	...	(Y)[Y]	11(1)	2(1)	10(1)	74,718	5,806
P	53(11)	22(5)	29(6)	20(4)	...	...	124(26)	...	JD 19(4)[19]		52,527		128							
							242(60)													

Inter-American University of Puerto Rico (1969)
School of Law
P.O. Box 8897, Fernandez Juncos Station
Santurce, Puerto Rico 00910
809/727-1930

F	175(71)	136(49)	164(49)	...	...	...	475(169)	...	JD 151(48)	N	$3,045	degree	102	90s	(Y)[Y]	24(8)	1	19(2)	83,434	18,064
P	131(33)	108(23)	178(48)	81(24)	...	...	498(128)	...	JD 82(15)		$2,245		136							
							973(297)													

University of Puerto Rico (1945)
School of Law
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00931
809/764-6208

											$ 522 r												
F	89(36)	79(31)	108(50)	...	...	...	276(117)	...	JD 64(35)	N	1,572 nr	degree	108	92s	(N)[N]	23(3)	7(6)	13	107,204	3,243
											$ 427 r		144							
P	74(29)	43(14)	36(8)	41(9)	...	...	194(60)	...	JD 15(7)		1,567 nr									
							470(177)													

SC University of South Carolina (1925)
Law School
Main and Green Streets
Columbia, South Carolina 29208
803/777-6617

										PAA	$ 740 r												
F	289(109)	229(66)	201(55)	...	...	...	719(230)	51	JD 219(45)[14]	MBA 3	1,700 nr	degree	95	86s	(Y)[Y]	33(1)	2(1)	5	151,787	88,158
P																				

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

		First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
SD	University of South Dakota (1923) School of Law Vermillion, South Dakota 57069 605/677-5361										Hist. 1 PAA 1	$1,344 r									
	F	68(16)	60(18)	58(9)	...	...	...	186(43)	6	JD 65(15)	MBA 5	2,178 nr	degree	102	90s	(Y)[Y]	12	4(1)	3	85,726	6,481
	P																				
TN	Memphis State University (1965) Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law Memphis, Tennessee 38152 901/454-2421											$ 520 r									
	F	147(51)	144(50)	147(33)	...	...	2(1)	440(135)	22	JD 110(22)[1]	MBA	1,522 nr	degree	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	21(2)	4(2)	5	109,718	20,718
	P	58(21)	27(7)	17(3)	27(10)	..	8	137(41) 577(176)	11	JD 14(5)[2]		$ 25/hr. r 67/hr. nr		128							
	University of Tennessee (1925) College of Law 1505 West Cumberland Avenue Knoxville, Tennessee 37916 615/974-4241											$ 591 r									
	F	234(46)	192(22)	184(16)	...	...	...	610(84)	18	JD 185(54)[7]	MBA 1	1,593 nr	degree	90	126q	(Y)[Y]	28	5(1)	...	120,230	60,265
	P																				

	Vanderbilt University (1925) School of Law Nashville, Tennessee 37240 615/322-2615																			
	F P	179(51)	169(51)	175(43)	...	...	7(2)	530(147)	20	JD 173(38)[11]	Engin. M.Div. MBA 2	$4,350	degree	96	88s	(Y)[N]	18(1)	6(1)	8	115,622	20,436
TX	Baylor University (1931) Law School Waco, Texas 76703 817/755-1911																			
	F P	170(49) 1	107(24) ...	135(32) 2(1)	... ...	... ...	1(1) 1	413(106) 4(1) 417(107)	8 ...	JD 131(26) ...	N	$1,800 $ 60/q.hr	3	106	120q	(Y)[Y]	13	2(1)	...	85,938	14,273
	St. Mary's University (1948) School of Law One Camino Santa Maria San Antonio, Texas 78284 512/436-3424																			
	F P	229(65)	212(62)	234(59)	...	...	...	675(186)	71	JD 188(49)[24]	N	$3,376	degree	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	19(2)	4(2)	13(1)	83,402	3,131
	Southern Methodist University (1927) School of Law Dallas, Texas 75275 214/692-2618																			
	F P	257(95)	212(64)	230(64)	...	94(8)	16(5)	809(236)	18	MCL 16(2)[9] LLM 22(2) JD 202(59)[6] LLM 4(2)	PAA MBA 8	$4,810 $ 164/hr.	degree	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	28(2)	3	3	238,789	10,480

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	*Second Year*	*Third Year*	*Fourth Year*	*Graduate*	*Other*	*Total Enrollment 1979*	*Minority Group*	*Degrees Awarded 1978–1979*	*Joint Degrees*	*Tuition and Fees*	*Years College Required*	*Weeks Required*	*Credits Required*	*Summer Program*	*Full-time Teachers*	*Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians*	*Part-time Teachers*	*Total Volumes*	*Microform Equivalents*
South Texas College of Law (1959)†																				
1303 San Jacinto Street																				
Houston, Texas 77002																				
713/659-8040																				
F	225(63)	175(45)	242(54)	...	...	...	642(162)	42	JD 140(28)[6]	N	$2,044	degree	90	90s	(Y)[Y]	16	2	21	80,960	28,075
P	264(92)	141(47)	77(16)	61(15)	...	6(1)	549(171)	33	JD 163(27)[17]		$1,484		120							
							1,191(333)													
Texas Southern University (1949)																				
Thurgood Marshall School of Law																				
3201 Wheeler Avenue																				
Houston, Texas 77004																				
713/527-7112																				
										Hist.										
										PAA	$ 475 r									
F	123(34)	85(33)	102(29)	...	...	...	310(96)	270	JD 76(22)[69]	MBA 2	1,555 nr	degree	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	17(2)	4	1	73,696	9,741
P																				
Texas Tech University (1969)																				
School of Law																				
P.O. Box 4030																				
Lubbock, Texas 79409																				
806/742-3791																				
										Agr. Econ.										
										PAA	$ 396 r									
F	229(55)	193(48)	147(27)	...	...	...	569(130)	32	JD 143(25)[4]	MBA 2	1,476 nr	degree	102	90s	(Y)[Y]	21	3(1)	2(1)	128,200	5,625
P																				

University of Houston (1950)
Bates College of Law
Houston, Texas 77004
713/749-1422

F	276(117)	274(110)	284(96)	...	...	...	834(323)	148	JD 240(77)[26]	Hist. RUP MBA	$ 374 r 1,454 nr $ 354 r	degree	90	88s	(Y)[Y]	39(3)	3	11	148,202	66,562
P	87(30)	74(27)	68(33)	48(15)	...	...	277(105) 1,111(428)	...	JD 79(36)[10]		1,054 nr		120							

University of Texas (1923)
School of Law
2500 Red River
Austin, Texas 78705
512/471-5151

F	521(178)	578(197)	415(114)	...	5(1)	10	1,529(490)	229	MCJ 4(2) LLM 3[2] JD 511(164)[67]	PAA MBA	$ 418 r 1,426 nr	degree	92.4	84s	(Y)[Y]	47(4)	6	15(2)	440,668	25,961
P																				

UT Brigham Young University (1974)
J. Reuben Clark Law School
Provo, Utah 84602
801/374-1211, ext. 4274

F	158(18)	150(23)	150(24)	...	...	2	460(65)	14	JD 148(13)[4]	PAA MBA 1	$1,650 2,474 $ 84/hr.	degree	90	87s	(Y)[Y]	15(1)	4	10	134,940	23,196
P																				

University of Utah (1927)
College of Law
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112
801/581-6833

F	129(32)	127(27)	141(37)	...	...	...	397(96)	17	JD 115(29)[6]	N	$ 693 r 1,818 nr	degree	98	88s	(Y)[Y]	18(2)	5(2)	8(1)	174,640	44,598
P																				

†Independent law school, not affiliated with a university.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

		First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
VT	Vermont Law School (1975)† South Royalton, Vermont 05068 802/763-8303																				
	F	134(38)	118(32)	110(29)	...	...	...	362(99)	...	JD 83(24)	Envir.	$3,930	degree	96	84s	(Y)[N]	12	3	3	55,769	8,792
	P																				
VA	College of William and Mary (1932) Marshall-Wythe School of Law Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 804/253-4509																				
	F	157(44)	150(46)	141(42)	...	14(2)	...	462(134)	17	JD 136(39)[5]	N	$1,084 r 2,666 nr $ 36/hr.r 89/hr.nr	degree	90	90s	(Y)[Y]	17(2)	2	10	106,904	36,291
	P	...	...	...	...	6(1)	44(3)	50(4) 512(138)	...	...											
	The Judge Advocate General's School (1965) (Offers post-J.D. programs only) U.S. Army Charlottesville, Virginia 22901 804/977-4930																				
	F	...	...	...	...	59(1)	...	59(1)	5	55[6]	...	...	degree	...	...	...	26(1)	3	...	21,345	582
	P																				

University of Richmond (1928)
School of Law
Richmond, Virginia 23173
804/285-6336

F	149(50)	144(53)	130(33)	...	...	...	423(136)	17	JD 132(19)[6]	N	$3,510	3	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	13(1)	1	11	77,144	22,753
P																				

University of Virginia (1923)
School of Law
Charlottesville, Virginia 22901
804/924-7343

										Soc.								
										Phil.								
										Hist.								
									JSD 2	Econ.								
									MCL 2(1)	Int.Aff. 4								
									LLM 13(3)[2]	RUP	$1,216 r							
F	379(113)	371(111)	352(86)	..	20(3)	...	1,122(313)	57	JD 355(98)[17]	MBA 6	2,836 nr	degree	97.5	86	(Y)[N]	46(2)	6(2)	35(4)	296,431	103,242
P	...	2(2)	...	..	2	...	4(2)	...	LLM 1											
							1,126(315)													

Washington and Lee University (1923)
School of Law
Lewis Hall
Lexington, Virginia 24450
703/463-9111

F	113(30)	116(30)	105(32)	...	...	...	334(92)	17	JD 119(11)[2]	N	$3,668	degree	90	85s	(Y)[Y]	15(2)	4(1)	4	146,818	70,574
P																				

WA Gonzaga University (1951)
School of Law
East 702 Sharp
P.O. Box 3528
Spokane, Washington 99202
509/326-5310

F	201(53)	263(53)	241(45)	...	...	3(1)	708(152)	47	JD 234(40)[5]	MBA 7	$2,990	degree	90	90s	(Y)[Y]	28(4)	2	16	103,504	18,181
P	6(3)	2	11(3)	10	...	2(1)	31(7)	2	JD 25(1)		$2,070		120							
							739(159)													

†Independent law school, not affiliated with a university.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
University of Puget Sound (1973) School of Law 8811 South Tacoma Way Tacoma, Washington 98499 206/756-3322																				
F	220(78)	226(75)	215(58)	...	...	1(1)	662(212)	36	JD 173(38)[3]	N	$3,780	degree	90	90s	(Y)[Y]	25(4)	2	9(2)	80,899	57,511
P	60(24)	28(10)	42(11)	39(9)	...	7(6)	176(60)	...	JD 80(19)		$2,520		135							
							838(272)													
University of Washington (1924) School of Law Condon Hall, JB-20 1100 N.E. Campus Parkway Seattle, Washington 98105 206/543-4550										Econ. Pol. Sci. Soc. Eng. Int.Aff. RUP										
									LLM 19(1)[9]	PAA 1	$ 771 r									
F	160(73)	159(66)	134(40)	...	28(2)	...	481(181)	58	JD 148(48)[13]	MBA 7	2,736 nr	degree	99	135q	(Y)[Y]	26(2)	1	1	268,892	29,455
P																				
WV West Virginia University (1924) College of Law Law Center Morgantown, West Virginia 26506 304/293-5306																				
											$ 256 r									
F	146(47)	129(28)	154(36)	...	...	...	429(111)	14	JD 127(26)[4]	N	776 nr	degree	90	85s	(Y)[Y]	17	1	5	115,162	6,582
P																				

WI Marquette University (1925)
Law School
1103 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233
414/224-7090

F P	159(52)	143(41)	149(47)	...	...	5(2)	456(142)	15	JD 136(17)[4]	MBA	$3,570	degree	90	90s	(Y)[N]	11(2)	3	15(2)	96,023	7,082

University of Wisconsin (1923)
Law School
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
608/262-2240

F P	289(123)	329(123)	269(102)	...	7(1)	7(1)	901(350)	54	JSD 2 LLM 3(2)[2] JD 305(109)[14]	PAA	$1,237 r 3,871 nr	degree	90	90s	(Y)[Y]	37(2)	1	20(3)	216,318	21,954

WY University of Wyoming (1923)
College of Law
P.O. Box 3035, University Station
Laramie, Wyoming 82071
307/766-6416

F P	74(22)	70(21)	61(13)	...	...	...	205(56)	3	JD 68(17)	N	$ 434 r 1,720 nr	degree	96	86s	(Y)[Y]	11	4(2)	3(1)	70,004	27,040

LAW SCHOOLS NOT ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

		First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
CA	Pacific Coast University 236 Newport Avenue Long Beach, CA 90803 213/439-7346																				
	F	32(7)	15(7)	22(12)	...	3(2)	...	72(28)	...	JD 14(5)[2]	N	...	A.A.	120	120q						
	P																				
	San Fernando Valley College of Law 8353 Sepulveda Boulevard Sepulveda, California 91343 213/894-5711																				
	F	24(4)	5(5)	63(20)				92(29)	9											40,970	25,734
	P	65(24)	22(7)	43(13)	69(17)		3(2)	202(63)	18												
								294(92)													
	University of LaVerne College of Law 1950 Third Street LaVerne, California 91750 714/596-1848																				
	F	20(7)	20(6)	27(9)				67(22)	7	JD 25(10)[2]	N	$2,760	degree	108	88s	(Y)[Y]	10(2)	3	5	38,599	21,118
	P	33(9)	17(5)	19(6)	22(8)			91(28)	12	JD 28(5)[3]		$1,835		162							
								158(50)													

Western State University
College of Law of Orange County
1111 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, California 92631
714/738-1000

F	54(19)	20(7)	555(147)	...	3(3)	...	632(176)	100	BSL 35(12) JD 188(34)[28]	N	$2,852	2	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	10.5(1)	4.5	43.5(4)	30,212	6,938
P	328(91)	319(104)	269(70)	180(57)	3(2)	16(4)	1,115(328) 1,747(504)	168	BSL 48(23) JD 272(52)[40]		$2,052		128							

Western State University
College of Law of San Diego
1333 Front Street
San Diego, California 92101
714/231-0300

F	127(34)	117(25)	81(26)	...	...	1	326(85)	36	BSL 13(5) JD 104(20)[6]	N	$2,672	2	90	88s	(Y)[Y]	11(2)	2	31(7)	22,790	4,431
P	214(74)	160(59)	174(55)	91(31)		10(6)	649(225) 975(310)	110	BSL 27(11) JD 156(44)[11]		$1,822		120							

GA Atlanta Law School
1214 Rhodes-Haverty Building
Atlanta, GA 30303
404/521-0086

F																			
P	64(14)	154(36)	143(26)	77(13)	23(8)	...	461(97)	92	(42)[14] JD 103[23]	N	$ 750	3	132	1200q	(Y)[Y]	...	1	13	

MS Mississippi College
School of Law
P.O. Box 4008
Clinton, Mississippi 39058
601/924-5131

F	39(6)	37(10)	70(18)	...	...	...	146(34)	6	JD 31(3)[1]	N	$2,292	degree	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	12(2)	3(1)	10	55,236	12,005
P	22(9)	18(4)	22(4)	93(17)	...	3(1)	158(35) 304(69)	4	JD 35(1)[4]		$1,674		128							

LAW SCHOOLS NOT ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1979

		First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Enrollment 1979	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1978–1979	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	Years College Required	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
MO	LaCiede School of Law 6800 Wydown Blvd. St. Louis, Missouri 63105 314/727-5173																				
	F																				
	P	21(6)	10(3)	13(3)	...	...	...	44(12)	11	...	...		...	...	86s	...	...	...	...	6,110	...

LAW SCHOOLS NOT ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION—1979 THAT DID NOT SUPPLY ENROLLMENT STATISTICS

AL Birmingham Law School
923 Frank Nelson Building
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Miles College School of Law
P.O. Box 3800
Birmingham, Alabama 35208

Walter B. Jones Law School
1500 Fairview
Montgomery, Alabama 36101

AZ Alexander Hamilton Law School
Tucson, Arizona

CA American College of Law
135 South Lemon
Anaheim, California 92805

Armstrong College of Law
2222 Harold Way
Berkeley, California 94704

California College of Law
12340 Santa Monica Blvd.
West Los Angeles, California 90025

California College of Law
652 Sunset Avenue
West Covina, California 91790

Citrus Belt Law School
6370 Magnolia Avenue
Riverside, California 92506

Glendale College of Law
220 N. Glendale Avenue
Glendale, California 91206

Golden West School of Law
12340 Santa Monica Blvd.
West Los Angeles, California 90025

Humphreys College
School of Law
6650 Inglewood Avenue
Stockton, California 95207

Humphreys College of Law
400 Crocker Bank Building
Fresno, California 93702

Irvine University
School of Law
9557 Bolsa Avenue
Westminster, California 92683

John F. Kennedy Law School
12 Altarinda Road
Orinda, California 94563

Lincoln University Law School
281 Masonic Avenue
San Francisco, California 94118

Lincoln University Law School
1050 Park Avenue
San Jose, California 95126

Loma Linda College of Law
25757 Redlands Blvd.
Redlands, California 92373

Lincoln University-Sacramento
3140 "J" Street
Sacramento, California 95816

Los Angeles College of Law
Van Norman University
1819 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles, California 90057

Magna Carta University
301 Linden Avenue
South San Francisco, California 94080

Mid-Valley College of Law
6320 Van Nuys Boulevard
Van Nuys, California 91401

Monterey College of Law
P.O. Box 1953
Monterey, California 93940

National University
School of Law
4141 Camino del Rio South
San Diego, California 92108

New College of California
50 Fell Street
San Francisco, California 94102

Northrop University
School of Law
1155 West Arbor Vitae Street
Inglewood, California 90306

Ocean University
Lancaster College of Law
113 West Pillsbury
Lancaster, California 93534

LAW SCHOOLS NOT ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION--1979 THAT DID NOT SUPPLY ENROLLMENT STATISTICS (Continued)

Peninsula University
Law School
436 Dell Avenue
Mountain View, California 94043

Peoples College of Law of the
National Lawyers Guild
2228 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90057

San Francisco Law School
20 Haight Street
San Francisco, California 94102

San Joaquin College of Law
1717 South Chestnut Avenue
Fresno, California 93702

San Mateo Law School
2030 Pioneer Court
San Mateo, California 94402

Santa Barbara College of Law
2034 Alameda
Padre Serra
Santa Barbara, California 93103

Ventura College of Law
261 North Catalina Street
Ventura, California 93001

DC District of Columbia Law School
P.O. Box 2532
New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20013

Lincoln Center for Legal Studies
1629 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Potomac School of Law
The Watergate
2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

GA Adam Clayton Powell
School of Law and
International Diplomacy
3114 Rainbow Drive
Decatur, Georgia 30034

American School of Law
4336 Covington Highway
Suite 206
Decatur, Georgia 30035

Columbia Southern College of Law
4544 Memorial Drive
Decatur, Georgia 30032

John Marshall Law School
105 Forrest Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Woodrow Wilson College of Law
830 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

IL National Conference of Black
Lawyers Community College of Law
and International Diplomacy
c/o 4545 South Drexel Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60615

MN Minnesota State College of Law
200 Flour Exchange Building
310 4th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415

The Pierce Butler School of Law
801 21st Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55454

MO Missouri School of Law
Clayton, Missouri

TN Nashville YMCA Night Law School
1000 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

TX Trinity School of Law
Dallas, Texas

VT Royalton College Law Study Center
South Royalton, Vermont 05068

VA George Mason University
School of Law
3401 N. Fairfax Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22201

SURVEY OF MINORITY GROUP STUDENTS ENROLLED IN J.D. PROGRAMS IN APPROVED LAW SCHOOLS*

		1st Year	*2nd Year*	*3rd Year*	*4th Year*	*Year Not Stated*	*Total*
Black American	1979-80	2,002	1,647	1,438	170	0	5,257
	1978-79	2,021	1,565	1,572	192	0	5,350
	1977-78	1,946	1,648	1,508	203	0	5,305
	1976-77	2,128	1,654	1,488	233	0	5,503
	1975-76	2,045	1,511	1,452	119	0	5,127
	1974-75	1,910	1,587	1,329	145	24	4,995
	1973-74	1,943	1,443	1,207	101	123	4,817
	1972-73	1,907	1,324	1,106	74	12	4,423
	1971-72	1,716	1,147	761	55	65	3,744
	1969-70	1,115	574	395	44	0	2,128
Mexican American	1979-80	599	483	446	30	0	1,558
	1978-79	551	435	445	31	0	1,462
	1977-78	529	459	388	36	0	1,412
	1976-77	542	435	446	65	0	1,488
	1975-76	484	421	381	11	0	1,297
	1974-75	559	447	329	17	5	1,357
	1973-74	539	386	271	63	0	1,259
	1972-73	480	337	238	17	0	1,072
	1971-72	403	262	170	11	37	883
	1969-70	245	113	54	0	0	412
Puerto Rican†	1979-80	206	183	131	20	0	540
	1978-79	190	127	111	16	0	444
	1977-78	134	95	100	14	0	343
	1976-77	119	94	100	18	0	331
	1975-76	113	121	96	3	0	333
	1974-75	117	87	56	3	0	263
	1973-74	96	47	32	5	0	180
	1972-73	73	40	25	5	0	143
	1971-72	49	25	18	2	0	94
	1969-70	29	14	13	5	0	61
Other Hispano American	1979-80	267	239	187	21	0	714
	1978-79	334	254	240	24	0	852
	1977-78	316	255	194	27	0	792
	1976-77	225	153	139	9	0	556
	1975-76	217	164	146	16	0	543
	1974-75	182	92	97	11	5	387
	1973-74	94	70	59	4	34	261
	1972-73	96	72	60	3	0	231
	1971-72	74	62	35	3	5	179
	1969-70	35	18	19	3	0	75
Asian or Pacific Islander	1979-80	577	487	452	31	0	1,547
	1978-79	557	435	398	34	0	1,424
	1977-78	509	409	423	41	0	1,382
	1976-77	484	439	378	23	0	1,324
	1975-76	436	343	287	33	0	1,099
	1974-75	429	322	288	21	3	1,063
	1973-74	327	297	202	19	5	850
	1972-73	298	218	144	20	1	681
	1971-72	254	142	72	7	5	480

*1970-71 Figures not available.

†Puerto Rican students enrolled in ABA-approved law schools located in Puerto Rico are not included in these statistics. For the 1979-80 school year, enrollment in ABA-approved law schools in Puerto Rico totaled 1,695 students.

SURVEY OF MINORITY GROUP STUDENTS ENROLLED IN J.D. PROGRAMS IN APPROVED LAW SCHOOLS

		1st Year	*2nd Year*	*3rd Year*	*4th Year*	*Year Not Stated*	*Total*
American	1979-80	171	110	100	11	0	392
Indian or	1978-79	145	110	124	11	0	390
Alaskan	1977-78	137	130	90	6	0	363
Native	1976-77	133	87	75	6	0	301
	1975-76	118	88	84	5	0	295
	1974-75	110	90	65	0	0	265
	1973-74	109	65	44	3	1	222
	1972-73	79	48	4	42	0	173
	1971-72	71	46	18	2	3	140
	1969-70	44	17	10	1	0	72
Other	1969-70	84	55	44	2	0	185
Group Not	1976-77	8	5	5	3	0	21
Stated	1975-76	0	0	0	0	9	9
	1974-75	1	1	1	0	0	3
	1973-74	6	5	1	0	0	12
	1972-73	1	2	2	2	0	7
	1971-72	0	23	35	0	0	48
Total	1979-80	3,822	3,149	2,754	283	0	10,008
Minority	1978-79	3,798	2,926	2,890	308	0	9,922
	1977-78	3,571	2,996	2,703	327	0	9,597
	1976-77	3,669	2,867	2,631	357	0	9,524
	1975-76	3,413	2,648	2,446	187	9	8,703
	1974-75	3,308	2,626	2,165	197	37	8,333
	1973-74	3,114	2,313	1,816	195	163	7,601
	1972-73	2,934	2,041	1,619	123	13	6,730
	1971-72	2,567	1,707	1,099	80	115	5,568
	1969-70	1,552	791	533	57	0	2,933

NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1978–79

	J.D.	LL.B.	LL.M.	M.C.L.	S.J.D.	M.L.S.	M.S.J.A.	M.S.L.	M.C.R.P.	J.S.M.	M.L.L.	B.S.L.
Approved Schools												
Full-time students	30,268(8,553)	48(8)	788(133)	109(19)	28(4)	1(0)	14(7)	14(1)	3(2)	3(2)	5(3)	-
Part-time students	4,268(1,182)	6(2)	568(62)	5(1)	2(0)	-	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	34,536(9,735)	54(10)	1,356(195)	114(20)	30(4)	1(0)	15(8)	14(1)	3(2)	3(2)	5(3)	-
Unapproved Schools												
Full-time students	363(72)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48(17)
Part-time students	594(102)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75(34)
Total	957(174)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123(51)
GRAND TOTAL	35,493(9,909)	54(10)	1,356(195)	114(20)	30(4)	1(0)	15(8)	14(1)	3(2)	3(2)	5(3)	123(51)

Number of Teachers in Approved Schools	
Full-time teachers	4,146(498)
Part-time teachers	2,020(154)
Deans & Administrators who teach	465(96)

Note: Figures in parentheses are the number who are women.

LAW SCHOOL ENROLLMENT SINCE 1950

Year-Fall	*Total Enrollment ABA-Approved Schools*	*Total Enrollment Non-ABA-Approved Schools*	*Total Enrollment All Schools*
1950	43,685	9,340	53,025
1951	39,626	7,984	47,610
1952	35,634	5,642	41,276
1953	34,423	4,916	39,339
1954	35,015	4,550	39,565
1955	35,792	4,555	40,347
1956	37,949	3,939	41,888
1957	38,833	3,438	42,271
1958	39,144	3,502	42,646
1959	39,631	3,876	43,507
1960	40,381	3,314	43,695
1961	41,499	3,513	45,012
1962	44,805	3,858	48,663
1963	49,552	4,881	54,433
1964	54,265	5,548	59,813
1965	59,744	5,313	65,057
1966	62,556	5,565	68,121
1967	64,406	5,926	70,332
1968	62,779	5,783	68,562
1969	68,386	3,646	72,032
1970	82,041	3,987	86,028
1971	93,118	2,825	95,943
1972	101,664	3,581	105,245
1973	106,102	8,698	114,800
1974	110,713	5,804	116,517
1975	116,991	5,551	122,542
1976	117,451	7,559	125,010
1977	118,557	7,528	126,085
1978	121,606	5,331	126,937
1979	122,860	4,055	126,915

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LAW
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF DISAPPROVAL

The American Bar Association expressly disapproves of correspondence law courses as a means of preparation for bar examinations and for practice. Before one pursues a correspondence law course, it is suggested that he first familiarize himself with the rules and regulations of the state in which he intends to practice and inquire whether correspondence law courses are acceptable under the applicable rules and regulations of the state and any governmental agency with which one expects to secure employment. Correspondence law school graduates may take the bar examinations only in California and even there only under special conditions.

LEGAL EDUCATION AND BAR ADMISSION STATISTICS
1963–1979

Year	*Total*	*Enrollment Women*	*First Year*	*LSAT Admini-strations*	*J.D. or LL.B. Awarded*	*Admissions to the Bar*
1963	49,552	1,883	20,776	30,528	9,638	10,788
1964	54,265	2,183	22,753	37,598	10,491	12,023
1965	59,744	2,537	24,167	39,406	11,507	13,109
1966	62,556	2,678	24,077	44,905	13,115	14,644
1967	64,406	2,906	24,267	47,110	14,738	16,007
1968	62,779	3,704	23,652	49,756	16,077	17,764
1969	68,386	4,715	29,128	59,050	16,733	19,123
1970	82,499	7,031	34,713	74,092	17,183	17,922
1971	94,468	8,914	36,171	107,479	17,006	20,485
1972	101,707	12,173	35,131	119,694	22,342	25,086
1973	106,102	16,760	37,018	121,262	27,756	30,879
1974	110,713	21,788	38,074	135,397	28,729	30,707
1975	116,991	26,737	39,038	133,546	29,961	34,930*
1976	117,451	29,982	39,996	133,320	32,597	35,741*
1977	118,557	32,538	39,676	128,135	33,640	37,302*
1978	121,606	36,808	40,479	125,757	33,317	39,086*
1979	122,860	38,627	40,717	111,235	34,590	†

NOTES: Enrollment is that in American Bar Association-approved schools as of October 1. The LSAT candidate volume is given for the test year ending in the year stated. Thus, 111,235 administrations of the LSAT occurred in the test year October, 1978 through July, 1979. J.D. or LL.B. degrees are those awarded by approved schools for the academic year ending in the year stated. Thus, 34,590 degrees were awarded in the year beginning with the fall, 1978 term and ending with the summer, 1979 term. Total new admissions to the Bar are for the 1978 calendar year and include those admitted by office study, diploma privilege, and examination and study at an unapproved law school; the great bulk of those admitted were graduated from approved schools.

*These statistics have been revised to reflect more accurate totals.
†Admissions statistics are not available at this time.

CHANGES IN LAW SCHOOLS

As of January 1, 1980, there were 169 law schools offering the first professional degree in law that were on the list of law schools approved by the American Bar Association. The following changes of status have taken place since 1974:

	PROVISIONAL APPROVAL GRANTED	FULL APPROVAL GRANTED
February 1974	Brigham Young University J. Reuben Clark School of Law Franklin Pierce Law Center* University of Hawaii School of Law Southern Illinois University School of Law Western New England College School of Law	
February 1975	Thomas M. Cooley Law School University of Dayton School of Law Hamline University School of Law (formerly Midwestern School of Law) Vermont Law School	Antioch School of Law University of Puget Sound School of Law
August 1975	Delaware Law School Widener College Nova University Center for the Study of Law	Pepperdine University School of Law
February 1977		Brigham Young University J. Reuben Clark Law School
February 1978	Northern Illinois University College of Law (formerly Lewis University College of Law) Pace University School of Law Whittier College School of Law Yeshiva University Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law	Thomas M. Cooley Law School Inter-American University of Puerto Rico School of Law
August 1978		Delaware Law School Widener College Vermont Law School Western New England College School of Law
February 1979	Campbell College School of Law	University of Dayton School of Law
August 1979	University of Bridgeport School of Law	

*Franklin Pierce Law Center was fully approved February 5, 1980.

PASS/FAIL GRADING BY UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES

At its August, 1970 meeting the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar decided to endorse the following statement issued earlier by the Law School Admission Council on the impact of pass/fail grading by undergraduate colleges upon the law school admission process. This statement has also been endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools.

The adoption by an increasing number of colleges and universities of pass/fail or similar grading systems for some or all of their students' work has implications for the law school admissions process. When a student with a transcript bearing such grades seeks to enter law school, law school admissions committees will be deprived of data that have served them well in the past in making the admissions decision. In the belief that college and university faculties and administrations who are considering conversion of a conventional grading system to a pass/fail or some variant system may be interested in the possible effect of such grading systems upon their graduates who seek admission to law school, the Law School Admission Council issues this statement.

The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) was developed more than twenty years ago in response to an expressed need of law schools for additional data upon which to base their admissions decisions. Validity studies conducted over the years demonstrate that the LSAT score contributes significantly to the prediction of an applicant's grades in law school and thus aids in the making of the admissions decision. These studies show that the LSAT score and the undergraduate grade-point average are the two best quantitative predictors, and that when they are used together they are better than either used separately. College grades represent both academic competence and achievement; the LSAT score largely indicates academic competence—the kind relevant to the study of law. The academic achievement of an applicant to law school indicates the extent of his preparation and motivation for the study of law. It is apparent, then, that college grades make a significant contribution to prediction of law school grades that is not supplied by the LSAT score.

Where an applicant for admission to law school submits a transcript in which all or virtually all of his grades are on a pass/fail basis, and submits no other indication of his level of achievement in college, the admissions committee can make little specific use of his college work in predicting his law school grades. This means that this prediction must be based on the LSAT score, even though the committee would much prefer not to place sole reliance on the test scores in making this prediction. Even when such a transcript is supplemented by a narrative evaluation of the applicant by several of his teachers and deans, the committee can make only limited use of the college work in predicting performance in law school. Like interviews, these evaluations give the committee some help in making the admissions judgment, but they are largely helpful in deciding which risks to take and which to reject.

Where the applicant for admission to law school submits a transcript containing some conventional grades and some pass/fail grades, the admissions committee can develop a grade-point average for that portion of the student's college work bearing the conventional grades. However, many admissions officers will not feel justified in assigning to that average the conventional weight. They may well assume that the student chose to receive a conventional grade in those courses in which he gauged his probabilities for a premium grade to be good. This indicates that his grade-point average so developed will overstate his academic competence and achievement as compared with the average of a student whose grades are all conventional. Furthermore, the committee may reasonably assume that the applicant did not make the

same effort in the courses graded on a pass/fail basis as he did in those graded on the conventional basis. In short, a grade-point average based only upon the limited part of a student's work in which conventional grades were assigned seems to overstate in a compound way the student's general academic ability and achievement. Therefore, it is understandable that many admissions officers are already discounting such a grade-point average, and discounting it more if there is a large proportion of pass/fail grades.

The Council recognizes that the increased use of the pass/fail grading system—or some variant thereof—will mean that law school admissions committees and officers will place an increased reliance upon the LSAT score, a greater reliance than either the Council or law school admissions committee would like. The Council recognizes that there are many educational considerations to be taken into account by the faculty and administration in determining the appropriate grading system for that college or university. The Council, of course, respects the authority and judgment of the college and university faculty and administration in making that decision. The Law School Admission Council offers this statement concerning the effect of pass/fail grades upon the proper evaluation of a college graduate's application for admission to law school only in the hope that it may be useful to college faculties and administrations in determining what grading system to use.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNCIL, SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, AND THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BAR EXAMINERS CONCERNING THE PROPRIETY OF EXAMINATION BY PUBLIC AUTHORITY BEFORE ADMISSION TO PRACTICE

July, 1971

A half century ago the American Bar Association adopted standards for legal education, the second of which is as follows:

> "The American Bar Association is of the opinion that graduation from a law school should not confer the right of admission to the bar, and that every candidate should be subject to an examination by public authority to determine his fitness."

The criticism of bar examinations, which is daily becoming more prevalent, makes it most appropriate for the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar and the Board of Managers of the National Conference of Bar Examiners to state their opinion on the matter of the so-called Diploma Privilege.

It is the position of the Council and Board that the above-quoted standard, adopted in 1921, is as valid today—perhaps more so with the mobility of law graduates—as it was at the time and that every applicant for admission to the bar should be subject to examination by public authority.

Very great progress has taken place in the caliber of legal education in the fifty years intervening since 1921. In part the improvement in legal education has been the result of experimentation in teaching techniques. Not all such experiments have proved successful. Public authority should not dictate teaching techniques but it should make sure that all applicants have the training necessary to adequately serve the public upon their admission.

Not only are law schools quite properly experimenting in teaching techniques but they are experimenting in curriculum content. Again, public authority should not dictate curriculum content but by examination should determine that the content of the applicant's education is such that upon admission he will be able to adequately serve the public. In one of the jurisdictions where graduates of certain law schools are admitted without examination, the Court found it necessary to a certain extent to dictate the curriculum content of those schools—an unfortunate limitation on the educational freedom of these schools.

Bar examinations themselves serve additional functions. They encourage law graduates to study subjects not taken in law school. They require the applicant to review all he has learned in law school with a result that he is made to realize the interrelation of the various divisions of the law—to view the separate subject courses which he took in law school as a related whole. This the curriculum of most law schools does not achieve. Also it is the first time many of the applicants will have been examined by persons other than those who taught them, a valuable experience in preparation in appearing before a completely strange judge.

To reiterate, it is the position of the Council and the Board of Managers that there must be examination by public authority. This is not to say that public authority must not be very careful in its examination procedure to make sure that it is fulfilling its responsibilities. It should continually strive to make its methods of examination more effective so that the results will be the nondiscriminatory admission of none not qualified and the exclusion of none qualified, even though this requires the use of innovative examining techniques and constant consideration of the ever changing needs of our society. The necessity to train lawyers to represent all members of society is a continual challenge to teachers of law and legal education. To test this properly the examining authority can perform effectively and satisfactorily only if it makes responsive changes in its techniques.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS STATEMENT OF GOOD PRACTICE ON IMPARTIALITY AND PROPRIETY IN THE PROCESS OF LAW SCHOOL ACCREDITATION

(A) Those who have significant responsibility in the process leading to accreditation of law schools serve a vital and quasi-judicial function in the legal system of the United States. It is important to the fair and effective functioning of the system of law school accreditation and to the maintenance of public and professional respect for that system that those who act in it act impartially and avoid even the appearance of impropriety.

(B) One who has significant responsibility in this system or who has had significant responsibility in this system within a period of two years past, as enumerated in paragraph "D" below, should not serve as a consultant to a law school in any matter relating to:

(1) accreditation by the American Bar Association;

(2) membership in the Association of American Law Schools; or

(3) reinspection and continuation of American Bar Association accreditation or membership in the Association of American Law Schools.

(C) This restriction applies to service as consultant whether or not that service is for compensation. It does not apply to informal advice which an advisor renders (1) without fee, (2) informally, and (3) which he or she discloses fully to the other members of the accreditation or membership body on which he or she serves or has served; nor does it apply to the routine or official advice and assistance which is rendered by members of an inspection team or hearing commission, by the Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, by the Executive Director of the Association of American Law Schools, or by persons acting on behalf of the Consultant or Executive Director, (4) or by a person acting in the normal course of his or her employment.

(D) This restriction applies to:

(1) members of the Accreditation Committee of the Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association;

(2) the President, other Officers, members of the Board of Governors, and members of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association;

(3) members of the Accreditation and Academic Freedom Committees of the Association of American Law Schools;

(4) the President and members of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools;

(5) members of the professional staff of the American Bar Association or the Association of American Law Schools, except as provided in paragraph "C" above;

(6) a member of an inspection team or hearing commission for either Association accepting appointment as a consultant to a law school that he or she has inspected or conducted hearings on, in behalf of either Association within two years after the inspection or while either Association still has under consideration matters developed by the inspection, whichever is the longer;

(7) the Executive Director of the Association of American Law Schools or other person acting on behalf of the Association of American Law Schools may not acquiesce in the appointment as consultant on readiness of any person who by this Statement should not accept appointment as a school's consultant.

(E) Service as a consultant for a law school does not disqualify a person from any of the offices or committees in paragraph "D." However, the officer or committee member should excuse himself or herself from participation in discussion, formal or informal, of the affairs of a school which he or she has served as consultant or employee and from taking part in any vote with respect to its status.

(F) A person who has served as a consultant or employee of a law school within two years prior to assuming a significant responsibility in the accreditation process should decline to par-

LAW SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FIGURES FOR 1979

		First Year	*Second Year*	*Third Year*	*Fourth Year*	*Graduates*	*Other*	*Total*
Approved	F	34,632(11,399)	32,132(10,491)	31,116(9,439)	.....	1,560(264)	468(174)	99,908(31,767)
Schools	P	6,085(2,091)	4,762(1,536)	4,383(1,359)	4,187(1,219)	2,889(490)	646(165)	22,952(6,860)
Total		40,717(13,490)	36,894(12,027)	35,499(10,798)	4,187(1,219)	4,449(754)	1,114(339)	122,860(38,627)
Unapproved	F	296(77)	214(60)	818(232)	.....	6(5)	1(0)	1,335(374)
Schools	P	747(227)	700(218)	683(177)	532(143)	26(10)	32(13)	2,720(788)
Total		1,043(304)	914(278)	1,501(409)	532(143)	32(15)	33(13)	4,055(1,162)
GRAND TOTAL		41,760(13,794)	37,808(12,305)	37,000(11,207)	4,719(1,362)	4,481(770)	1,147(352)	126,915(39,790)

Note: Figures in parentheses are the number who are women.

STATEMENT OF GOOD PRACTICE ON IMPARTIALITY AND PROPRIETY IN THE PROCESS OF LAW SCHOOL ACCREDITATION

(Continued)

ticipate in the determination of the accreditation status of the school with which he or she previously served.

(G) The Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, Executive Director of the Association of American Law Schools or either of them if they are acting cooperatively shall bring this regulation to the attention of persons who are nominated for or appointed to any of the positions enumerated in paragraph "D" above and to all persons who are holding these positions or who have held them within two years past, at the time the regulation becomes effective.

Adopted by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar—December 10, 1977.

Adopted by the AALS Executive Committee—December 27, 1977.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

	Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study	*Duration and distribution of law study if pursued (for original applicants):*			*Residency Requirements (for original applicants only; does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom there may be separate requirements)*	*Attorney Admission*
		Wholly outside a law school	*Partly in a law school*	*Wholly in a law school*		
Maine	2 years college	Not permitted	Successful completion of 2/3 of requirements for graduation from ABA approved law school plus 1 year of law office study in Maine.	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	None for examination; domicile at time of admission.	Examination required of all applicants. Depends upon prior admission and practice history.
Maryland	90 semester hours accredited college; see local rule for courses of study.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA (waiver may be allowed if applicant is deemed qualified by the Board of Law Examiners and is a member of the Bar and has passed the bar examination of another state or territory of the U.S.).	Domicile at time of admission.	Examination required of all applicants. An applicant who has actively practiced law, been a full-time teacher of law at an ABA-approved school or a judge of a court of record for 5 of the last 7 years preceding application may qualify for the Attorney Examination; limited examination of Maryland's Rules of Practice and Procedure.
Massachusetts	Bachelor's degree or equivalent education in the opinion of the Board.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA or law school authorized by statute of the Commonwealth to grant J.D. degree.	None	Admission without examination if applicant has been admitted to the highest court of any state for at least 5 years prior to application. Must have graduated from an ABA-approved law school.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

This table contains information of educational and residence requirements furnished by State Bar Examiners on February 1, 1980. Graduation from an ABA-approved law school meets the law study requirements of every state, and a majority of states limit admission to graduates of ABA-approved schools. Four states permit law office study as a substitute for a law school graduation. Four states have a "Diploma Privilege," which permits graduates of one or more law schools located within the state to be admitted without a written bar examination. Full information and subsequent changes, if any, may be obtained by writing to the clerk of the highest appellate court or the Secretary of the bar board in each state. (See Directory at pp. 87-90.)

	Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study	*Duration and distribution of law study if pursued (for original applicants):* *Wholly outside a law school*	*Partly in a law school*	*Wholly in a law school*	*Residency Requirements (for original applicants only; does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom there may be separate requirements)*	*Attorney Admission*
American Bar Association Recommendations	3 years of resident study in a college for a 3-yrs. full-time (or 2 yrs. for a 4-yrs. part-time) law school study.	Not permitted	At least in law school study recommended in the next column. No recommendation as to supplementary office work.	3 years of full-time or "a longer course, equivalent in the number of working hours" of part-time study.		
Alabama	96 semester hours or 144 quarter hours	Not permitted	Not permitted	Completion of 3 years of study and graduation from law school approved by the ABA or member of A.A.L.S. (all schools which are members of A.A.L.S. are ABA-approved); or completion of 4 years study and graduation from a law school approved by the Board of Commissioners (Birmingham School of Law, Jones Law Institute and Miles College School of Law are so approved.)	Bona fide intent to establish residence at time of filing application or residence already established; actual residence at time of certification for exam.	Examination required of all applicants.
Alaska	3 years college (undergraduate degree required to qualify for "law clerks" program)	Not permitted	At least 1 year of law school and 3 calendar years of study with a tutor/attorney as a "law clerk."	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	30 days before exam.	Examination required of all applicants. Attorneys who have practiced for 5 of the 7 years immediately preceding application may be eligible for the attorney examination.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

	Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study	*Duration and distribution of law study if pursued (for original applicants)*			*Residency Requirements (for original applicants only; does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom there may be separate requirements)*	*Attorney Admission*
		Wholly outside a law school	*Partly in a law school*	*Wholly in a law school*		
Arizona	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	None	Examination required of all applicants.
Arkansas	2 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Physical residence or domiciliary of state 114 days before examination.	May be admitted without examination if applicant has actively engaged in practice of law for 3 of the 4 years immediately preceding application. Must meet same educational requirements as initial applicant and be a bona fide resident.
California	2 years approved college or pass an educational equivalency examination or achieve admission to an accredited law school.	4 years in a law office, in a California Judge's chambers, or in a correspondence law school registered with Committee of Bar Examiners. Must study an aggregate of 3,456 hours and pass first-year law students' examination at end of law study.	4 years. Any combination of study in preceding column and study in a law school accredited by or registered with Committee of Bar Examiners.	Graduation from 3-year full-time program or 4-year part-time program in law school accredited by the Examining Committee. Completion of 4 years in unaccredited law school registered with Committee of Bar Examiners and must take and pass first-year law students' examination at end of first year of study.	None	Examination required of all applicants. An attorney admitted to practice before the highest court in another jurisdiction who has actively practiced law for 4 of the 6 years immediately preceding filing is eligible for the Attorney's Examination.
Colorado	3 years approved college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Completion at an ABA-approved law school of a course of study in residence, of not less than 1,200 class hours, extending over a period of not less than 90 weeks for full-time students, or not less than 120 weeks for part-time students.	Bona fide resident during the period beginning 30 days prior to the commencement of the examination and continuing through the time of admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively engaged in practice of law for 8 of the last 10 years in a reciprocal jurisdiction. Must meet same educational requirements as a first-time applicant and have originally been admitted by examination.

Connecticut	. . . . .	Not permitted	Not permitted	J.D. or LL.B. from a law school approved by the ABA or an LL.M. from a law school approved by the ABA, providing that the Examining Committee has first approved the applicant's prior legal education.	Resident at time of admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has been admitted before the highest court of original jurisdiction and actively practiced law for not less than 5 years immediately preceding application. Must meet same educational requirements as first-time applicants or meet those requirements in effect in Connecticut at the time of admission in sister state.
Delaware	Degree from accredited university in a course approved by the Board of Examiners, or successful completion of examination approved by the Board of Examiners.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA or School of Jurisprudence, Oxford University or the School of Law at Cambridge University, England, plus 5 months full-time clerkship.	Bona fide resident at time of bar examination and at time of admission.	Attorney applicant who has actively practiced law for 5 years immedia.ely preceding application may be eligible for the attorney examination.
District of Columbia	. . . . .	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA.	None	Admission without examination if exclusively engaged in active practice of law in another jurisdiction for 5 of the last 8 years.
Florida	Bachelor's degree from accredited college or university or success on Board designated examination evidencing 120 semester hour equivalency.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA or member of A.A.L.S. (all schools which are members of A.A.L.S. are ABA approved).	None	Examination required of all applicants.
Georgia	Must have satisfied not less than 3/4 of the requirements necessary to attain an undergraduate degree at an institution of higher learning approved by a regional accrediting association.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA or a member of A.A.L.S. (all law schools which are members of A.A.L.S. are ABA approved), or approved by the Georgia Board of Law Examiners.	None	Examination required of all applicants.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

	Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study	*Duration and distribution of law study if pursued (for original applicants):*			*Residency Requirements (for original applicants only; does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom there may be separate requirements)*	*Attorney Admission*
		Wholly outside a law school	*Partly in a law school*	*Wholly in a law school*		
Guam	Must have graduated from a 4-year college or university.	Studied diligently and in good faith for a period of not less than 6 years in an office under the preceptorship of a locally admitted attorney (which attorney must have graduated from a law school accredited by the ABA) and has actually been employed full-time by such attorney.	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA or graduation from a school in a foreign jurisdiction with a comparable program of instruction with a school accredited by the ABA.	3 months preceding certification and intent in good faith to practice in Guam.	Examination required of all applicants.
Hawaii	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	3 months before admission.	Examination required of all applicants.
Idaho	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Resident or intent to practice.	Examination required of all applicants.
Illinois	90 semester hour of acceptable college work.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	None	Admission without examination if applicant has been admitted before the highest court in another state and has actively practiced law for 5 of the 7 years immediately preceding application, in a reciprocal jurisdiction. Must meet educational requirements of initial applicant.

Indiana	. . . . .	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the Indiana Supreme Court, or the ABA or by the Supreme Court of any other state or an agency thereof (The Supreme Court of Indiana reserves the right to disapprove any school regardless of other approval).	Resident or intent to practice after admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has been actively engaged in the practice of law for 5 of the 7 years immediately preceding application. Applicant must intend to practice in Indiana upon admission.
Iowa	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA or the Supreme Court of Iowa.	Must be an "inhabitant" of Iowa.	Admission without examination if applicant has practiced law 5 full years within the 7 years immediately preceding application and is a resident.
Kansas	Baccalaureate Degree	Not permitted	Not permitted	Applicant must show that he has completed at least 6 semesters in a law school approved by the ABA and has been granted an LL.B. or J.D. from such law school.	Resident of state, provided that non-residents graduating from an accredited law school in Kansas may take the first examination held after graduation.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced law for 5 years continuously until within 6 months of application. Applicant must have originally qualified by examination and have been qualified to take the Kansas bar examination at time of original admission.
Kentucky	Satisfy ABA requirements.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA or a member of A.A.L.S. (all law schools which are members of A.A.L.S. are ABA approved).	Resident or intent to practice.	Admission without examination if applicant has engaged in the active practice of law for 5 of 7 years next preceding application and if qualifications required for admission in sister state were, at time of admission, equal to or higher than those of Kentucky.
Louisiana	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a school approved by the ABA.	None	Examination required of all applicants. Must meet educational requirements of first-time applicant.

Michigan	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school deemed reputable and qualified (all ABA-approved law schools are so deemed).	None, but applicant must satisfy Board that he intends in good faith to practice or teach law in state.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced for at least 3 of the 5 years preceding application. Must meet same educational requirements as first time applicant, intend to practice law full time in Michigan and be a resident of the state.
Minnesota	Satisfy ABA requirements	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Residence required at time of admission or maintenance of an office in this state or designation of Clerk of the Supreme Court as agent for service of process for all purposes (see Rule II(3)).	Admission without examination if applicant has been admitted to practice in the highest court of another state and has actively engaged in the practice of law, or full-time teaching at an approved law school for 5 of the 7 years next preceding application.
Mississippi	Bachelor's degree	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Bona fide residence on date of application.	Admission without examination if applicant has practiced law for at least 5 years.
Missouri	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA; registration required within 90 days after commencement of law study.	60 days after the results of the examination are announced.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced law for 5 years. Must meet same educational requirements as first time applicant.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

	Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study	*Duration and distribution of law study if pursued (for original applicants)*			*Residency Requirements (for original applicants only, does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom there may be separate requirements)*	*Attorney Admission*
		Wholly outside a law school	*Partly in a law school*	*Wholly in a law school*		
Montana	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA. Diploma privilege for graduates of University of Montana School of Law.	6 months prior to date of filing application and bona fide resident of the state.	Admission without examination if applicant has been admitted to practice in the highest court of another state, has actively engaged in the practice of law for 2 years immediately preceding application and meets residence and educational requirements of first time applicant. If state of original admission has longer practice requirements, those will apply.
Nebraska	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Must be a bona fide resident of the state at time of filing application.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced law for 5 of 10 years preceding application or had qualifications at time of original admission equal to those required for admission on examination. Original admission must be by examination.
Nevada	. . . . .	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA.	Bona fide resident by March 1 of the examination year and examined.	Examination required of all applicants.
New Hampshire	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA.	Resident at admission.	Examination required of all applicants.

New Jersey	. . . . .	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA and completion of an approved course in Skills and Methods.	Domiciled at exam or declares intention to become domiciled or maintain principal office for practice of law in state within 30 days of taking oath.	Examination required of all applicants.
New Mexico	2 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	90 days	Examination required of all applicants. An applicant who has actively practiced law for 5 years may be eligible for Attorney Examination.
New York	. . . . .	Not permitted	Successful completion of first year in approved law school, thereafter pursuing law office study for an aggregate total of 4 years.	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA, a member of A.A.L.S. (all members of A.A.L.S. are ABA-approved) or approved by the New York State Education Department (out-of-state applicant must be graduate of ABA-approved law school).	None	Admission without examination if applicant has been actively engaged in the practice of law for at least 5 years immediately preceding application. Must have been able to meet New York educational requirements for admission at time of admission in other jurisdiction.
North Carolina	Satisfactory completion of academic work required for admission to law school approved by the Council of North Carolina State Bar.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the Council of N.C. State Bar; or will receive a law degree within 30 days after the written exam (to date ABA and Council approval coincide).	Bona fide resident on and from June 15 of year in which the applicant applies to take the July bar examination, or on and from the 15th day of January in the year in which the applicant applies to take the February bar examination.	Admission without examination if engaged in the active practice of law in a jurisdiction that has comity with North Carolina for 3 of the last 5 years, and must meet same educational requirements as general applicants if graduating in 1971 or after.
North Dakota	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Resident at time of admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced law for 4 of the 5 years immediately preceding application.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

	Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study	*Duration and distribution of law study if pursued (for original applicants)*			*Residency Requirements (for original applicants only, does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom there may be separate requirements)*	*Attorney Admission*
		Wholly outside a law school	*Partly in a law school*	*Wholly in a law school*		
Ohio	Degree from accredited college or university.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA and if located in Ohio, also a member of the League of Ohio Law Schools, and 10 hours of classroom instruction on legal ethics and professional responsibility.	None	Admission without examination if applicant has actively engaged in the practice of law for at least 5 years. Must be or intend to become a permanent resident of Ohio. Education must be equal to requirements for admission in Ohio at time of admission in other jurisdiction.
Oklahoma	Bachelor's degree, minimum 120 credit hours.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA; application for registration must be filed by January 15 of the year following the year in which applicant first enters law school.	Resident at time of admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has engaged in active practice of law for 5 years and the jurisdiction of prior admission grants admission on motion.
Oregon	. . . . .	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Resident or bona fide intention to become resident, expressed in affidavit at time of filing application but before being admitted. Affidavit of residence filed with the State Court administrator, Supreme Court of Oregon, at time of admission.	Examination required of all applicants. Applicant who has been engaged in active practice of law for 3 of the last 5 years may be eligible for the Attorneys' Examination.

Pennsylvania	Bachelor's degree or the equivalent thereof from an accredited college or university.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Bona fide intention to maintain an office for the practice of law in the Commonwealth, domicile, or completion of the study of law in an accredited law school in the Commonwealth.	Admission without examination if applicant has been admitted in a jurisdiction having reciprocity with Pennsylvania and has actively practiced law for at least 5 years.
Puerto Rico	Bachelor's degree	Not permitted	Not permitted	Law degree from school approved by Higher Educational Council if pursued in P.R. or by the ABA if pursued outside of P.R.	1 year before application.	Examination required of all applicants.
Rhode Island	. . . . .	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA plus 3 months office study, or plus completion of 3-week training course.	3 months prior to admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively engaged in the practice of law for 5 years and has been a resident of the state for 3 months.
South Carolina	. . . . .	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from the Law School of the University of South Carolina (which is ABA approved) or a law school approved by the ABA or the Supreme Court of South Carolina (to date, no other than ABA approved law schools have been so approved).	Bona fide resident and domiciliary on and from the first day of April of the year in which he takes the July examination or on and from the first day of November of the year preceding the year in which he takes the February examination.	Examination required of all applicants.
South Dakota	. . . . .	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA. Diploma privilege for graduates of University of South Dakota School of Law.	Resident at time of application or proof of intent to become resident by day of admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has been actively engaged in the practice of law for 5 years.
Tennessee	Bachelor's degree from accredited college.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by ABA or Board of Law Examiners (the Nashville YMCA Night Law School is approved by the Board).	Bona fide intention to reside and practice in state. Licensed after establishing domicile and residence within State for at least 2 months.	Admission without examination if applicant has been engaged in the active practice of law for 5 of 7 years. Must meet same educational requirements as first-time applicants.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

	Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study	*Duration and distribution of law study if pursued (for original applicants):* *Wholly outside a law school*	*Partly in a law school*	*Wholly in a law school*	*Residency Requirements (for original applicants only; does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom there may be separate requirements)*	*Attorney Admission*
Texas	90 semester hours	Not permitted	36 months. Registration required.	Satisfaction of all requirements for graduation from law school approved by the ABA or the Texas Supreme Court except for not more than 4 semester hours.	3 months	Admission without examination if applicant has been a resident for 3 months and has been engaged in the active practice of law for 7 years prior to admission.
Utah	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA.	3 months prior to date of taking bar examination.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced law for a minimum of 3 of the last 5 years preceding application; if state of original admission has longer practice requirements those will apply.
Vermont	3/4 of credit for bachelor's degree.	4 years after registration.	4 years after registration. Credit given for law school study toward 4-year requirement, but last 2 years of study must be in Vermont.	3 years if in a law school approved by the Supreme Court plus 6 months law office study with a Vermont attorney.	None	Admission without examination if applicant has been actively engaged in the practice of law for 5 of the last 10 years preceding application. Must serve 6-month clerkship in Vermont.
Virginia	. . . . .	36 months of law study. Registration required.	Credit allowed for law school study toward 3-year requirement.	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA or the Board of Examiners.	2 or 3 months before examination.	Admission without examination if applicant has been admitted in the highest court of any state and has practiced for 5 years and if state of original admission accords the same privileges to Virginia attorneys.
Virgin Islands	2 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	1 year	Examination required of all applicants.

Washington	4 years college	4 years law office study. Registration required.	Study in law school but not yielding a degree, followed by a further study in school or in law office in state, at discretion of board.	Graduation from law school approved by the Board of Governors.	Bona fide resident at time of admission.	Examination required of all applicants.
West Virginia	A.B. or B.S. or equivalent thereof from an accredited college or university.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA. Diploma privilege for graduates of West Virginia University College of Law.	30 days	Admission without examination if engaged in the active practice of law in another state for the last 5 years preceding application and if the state where admitted extends to West Virginia attorneys the same privilege.
Wisconsin	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA. Diploma privilege for graduates of University of Wisconsin and Marquette University School of Law.	Must establish residency within 60 days of examination.	Admission without examination if engaged in the active practice of law in another jurisdiction for 5 of the last 8 years preceding application.
Wyoming	3 years college	Not permitted	1 year in approved law school and 2 years in law office study.	3 years in a law school approved by the ABA.	Bona fide resident of Wyoming may make application to take the bar examination but if bar examination passed, recommendation for admission will not be made to Supreme Court until applicant has been bona fide resident for six months.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively engaged in the practice of law for 5 of the 8 years immediately preceding application. Must be a bona fide resident of Wyoming.

CODE OF RECOMMENDED STANDARDS FOR BAR EXAMINERS

The American Bar Association makes the following recommendations to the duly constituted authorities in the several states who are vested with responsibilities and duties in respect to the admission to the bar, and to lawyers and the law schools generally.

These recommendations were adopted by the House of Delegates. They represent the results of accumulated study and experience of a number of lawyers, examiners, and teachers of high standing. They are offered solely in the hope that they will afford guidance and assistance and will lead toward uniformity of objectives and practice throughout the United States.

I. Bar Examiners

1. *Qualifications.* A bar examiner should be a practicing attorney with scholarly attainments and an affirmative interest in legal education and requirements for admission to the bar.

2. *Tenure.* A bar examiner should be appointed for a fixed term, but should be eligible for reappointment if his work is of high quality. Members of bar examining authorities should be appointed for staggered terms to insure continuity of policy, but there should be sufficient rotation in the personnel of each authority to bring new views to the authority and to insure continuing interest in its work.

3. *Compensation.* The compensation, if any, which a bar examiner receives should not be directly dependent upon the number of persons taking the bar examinations.

4. *Devotion to Duty.* A bar examiner should be willing and able to devote whatever time is necessary to perform the duties imposed upon him.

5. *Essential Conduct.* A bar examiner should be conscientious, studious, thorough and diligent in learning the methods, problems and progress of legal education, in preparing bar examinations, and in seeking to improve the examination, its administration and requirements for admission to the bar. He should be just and impartial in recommending the admission of applicants. He should exhibit courage, judgment and moral stamina in refusing to recommend applicants who lack adequate general and professional preparation or who lack good moral character.

6. *Adverse Influence, Conflicting Duties and Inconsistent Obligations.* A bar examiner should not have adverse influences, conflicting duties or inconsistent obligations which will in any way interfere or appear to interfere with the proper administration of his functions. A bar examiner should not participate directly or indirectly in courses for the preparation of applicants for bar admission nor act as a trustee of a law school or of a university of which a law school is a part or with which a law school is affiliated. A bar examiner should so conduct himself that there may be no suspicion that his judgment may be swayed by improper considerations.

II. Eligibility of Applicants

7. *Burden of Proof.* The burden of establishing eligibility is on the applicant.

8. *College Education.* Each applicant should be required to have had three full years of successful college work before beginning the study of law, except that two years of college work may be accepted for students enrolled in four-year full-time law school programs.

9. *Law School Education.* Each applicant should be required to graduate from a law school approved by the American Bar Association before being eligible to take a bar examination. None of the following should be substituted for law school training:

a. Private study, correspondence school or law office training;

b. Age or experience;

c. Waived or lowered standards of legal training for particular persons or groups.

III. Moral Character

10. *Responsibility for Investigation.* The bar examining authority or separate committees should make a thorough investigation of the moral character of applicants for admission to the bar.

11. *Law Student Registration.* Applicants should be required to register with the appropriate bar examining authority at the earliest feasible time after commencement of law study.

12. *Investigation.* Each applicant should be required to file a complete questionnaire. No applicant should be recommended for admission unless he has been approved as to moral character. Administrative machinery should be set up for the investigation of applicants where questionnaires or interviews show that further information is needed, or, on request, early investigation is warranted. Each state should use the investigating services of the National Conference of Bar Examiners in checking the character of an attorney-applicant seeking admission to practice.

13. *Subpoena Power.* The bar examining authority and character and fitness committees should have the power to cause witnesses to be subpoenaed and to administer oaths.

IV. Bar Examinations

14. *Necessity of Written Examination.* No person who is not a member of the bar of another American or common-law jurisdiction should be admitted to practice until he has successfully undergone a written examination accomplished under terms and conditions equivalent to those applicable to all other candidates for bar admission.

15. *Number of and Times for Examinations.* The number of bar examinations in each jurisdiction should not exceed two per year. The bar examinations should be held at such times as will insure sufficient opportunity to the applicants for preparation after graduation, and in order not to interfere with the applicant's classroom work in law school. The written examination should cover not more than six three-hour sessions, or their equivalent.

16. *Purpose of Examination.* The bar examination should test the applicant's ability to reason logically, to analyze accurately the problems presented to him, and to demonstrate a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of law and their application. The examination should not be designed primarily for the purpose of testing information, memory or experience.

17. *Subjects of Examination.* In the selection of subjects for bar examination questions, although due regard should be given to fields of law that are of growing and recognized importance, the emphasis should be upon the basic and fundamental subjects which are ordinarily taught in law schools.

18. *Questions.* The major portion of the bar examination should consist of questions in the form of hypothetical fact problems requiring essay answers. Questions should not be designed to require answers based upon local case or statutory law. However, subjects of substantial local importance may be included. Questions should not be labeled as to subject matter. The identical problem questions should be repeated in the same jurisdiction. Questions should not be so worded as to be deceptive or misleading. Sufficient time should be allowed for answering the questions to permit the applicant to make careful analysis of the facts and to prepare well-reasoned answers.

19. *Preparation of Questions.* The bar examining authority may utilize the services of expert draftsmen to prepare bar examination questions, either by arranging for the drafting services of qualified persons, including out-of-state law teachers, or by using the services of the National Conference of Bar Examiners or other national agency. Before a question is accepted for use in a bar examination, whether drafted by the examiners or by expert draftsmen, every point of law in the question should be thoroughly briefed and the question should be analyzed and approved by the members of the examining authority.

V. Grading Bar Examinations

20. *Nonidentity Grading.* The identity of the writer of the examination paper should not be known until the grades of all applicants have been finally determined.

21. *Same Grader for Same Questions.* In order to assure maximum uniformity in grading, all the answers to a particular bar examination question should be graded by the same grader.

22. *Expert Graders.* The bar examining authority may utilize the services of trained expert graders.

23. *Borderline Reappraisal.* A reappraisal of the borderline cases should be provided in order to insure fairness in grading.

VI. ADMINISTRATION

24. *Administrative Assistance.* The bar examining authority should be provided with adequate administrative and clerical assistance.

25. *Publication of Results.* Bar examinations statistics covering the results of each examination should be made available showing the success of applicants according to prelegal education, type of law school or other legal training and other information of value to prospective students, members of the legal profession and members of the public who are interested in standards for admission to the bar.

26. *Periodic Studies.* A thorough study should be made periodically of the bar examination results to determine its effectiveness and to discover defects and suggest improvements in the bar examination system.

27. *Conference with Applicants.* Bar examiners should be willing and available to discuss general problems of purposes, policies and procedures of the examination with applicants.

28. *Committee on Cooperation.* Each jurisdiction should have an active and efficient Committee on Cooperation representing the bench, the bar, the law schools and the bar examiners.

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